PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,464—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE YAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid BRAND **Milk**
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th Nov.
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	17th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	24th ,,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5187	C. Gadd	31st ,,
			1899.
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	7th Jan.
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	14th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	21st ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	28th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Feb.
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	11th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	18th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	25th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	4th Mar.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	11th ,,
* CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	18th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	25th ,,
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	1st April,
M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	8th ,,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	15th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	29th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May,
* CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	13th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	20th ,,
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	27th ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	G. Costanza	3,886	1st Dec. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecorzi	3,503	12th Dec. 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,766	12th Jan. 1899.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	3rd Dec.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 12, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
SYDNEY	4,282	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898
OCEANIEN	4,219	Schmitz	20th Dec. 1898
ERNEST SIMONS	4,707	deMaubeuge	17th Jan. 1899
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	14th Feb. 1899
TONKIN	6,000	X	14th Mar. 1899
CALEDONIEN	4,282	Durrande	11th Apr. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
SALAZIE	4,255	Sellier	17th Nov.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GERMANY.

HOTEL ENGLISCHERHOF
SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE,
RHEINPROVINZ.

SOBERNHEIM is on the direct railway line between PARIS and BRUSSELS, one hour from BINGERBRUCK.

BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 18th November, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 17th November, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 2nd December, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 26th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 17th November.

FOR COCHIN AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 18th November.

FOR KARACHI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about 21st November.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
SINGAPORE	E. Pizzarello	5,000	8th Dec., 1898,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 six months Rs. 900 ; nine months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 5th December, 1898.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 10, 1898.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—84, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England from Rs. 380.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut ut from same forwarded economicall.

SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berths carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS,—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CHAMPAGNES.

ONLY HIGHEST CLASS BRANDS STOCKED.

	Cash. Per Dozen. Qts.		Pts.		Credit. Per Dozen. Qts.		Pts.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
Doyens and Co.'s Extra Dry	77	8	41	0	87	0	46	0
Giesler's "For India" brand	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	78	0	41	8	87	0	46	8
Perrier Jouet's "Finest Dry"	70	0	37	8	78	0	42	0
Do. do. Reserve Cuvee	76	0	40	0	85	0	45	0
Pommery & Greno's Extra Sec.	79	0	42	0	88	8	47	0
Superior Sparkling Saumer	41	0	23	0	46	0	26	0

COMPLETE WINE LISTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE CIGARS ARE EXPECTED SHORTLY AND ORDERS ARE NOW BEING REGISTERED.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.

* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.

* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.

90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.

Policies simple inform, worldwide and indisputable.

Lapsed policies revived without fine.

Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.

Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.

Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.

Immediate payment of Claims.

Non-forfeitable though Suicide.

Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.

* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the Post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India r from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.

The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMERS "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
LIMITED,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

REDUCED PRICES !
REDUCED PRICES ! !
REDUCED PRICES ! ! !
OF
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.
"PREMIER" HELICAL BICYCLES.

THE HELICAL TUBING is twice the strength (weight for weight) of any Tubing used in the manufacture of Bicycles.

		Cash. Rs.	Credit. Rs.
"PREMIER" Popular Helical Roadster		270	300
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"S"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"R"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"P"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Road Racer Model	"O"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Path Racer"		370	410
"PREMIER" Helical "Polo"		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Roadster Model	"Z"	405	450
"PREMIER" Royal Helical Ladies' Safety		405	450
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"G"	370	410
"PREMIER" Helical Ladies' Safety Model	"H"	300	330
"PREMIER" Helical Girls' Safety Model	"N"	245	275
"PREMIER" Helical Youths' Safety Model	"M"	225	250
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For two Gentlemen)		615	685
"PREMIER" Helical Tandem (For Lady & Gentleman).		650	725
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Gents' Weldless Tube		250	275
"PREMIER" Kangaroo Ladies' Weldless Tube		275	305

The Credit Rates may be divided into 12 equal monthly payments.

SOLE AGENTS :—

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

ENGLISH SWEETS
JUST RECEIVED.

Pascall's Sweets in neat square bottles with screw caps. The following flavours are stocked :—

			Rs.	a.
Lime Juce	Tablets	Per Bot.	0	6
Citronne	do.	,,	0	6
Acidulated	do.	,,	0	6
Jargonelle Pear	do.	,,	0	6
Lemon Barley	do.	,,	0	6
Barley Sugar Sticks	do.	,,	0	6

BOMBAY AND POONA.

KEMP'S COCA WINE

THERE IS TO-DAY no choicer preparation of the COCA LEAF than THIS WINE, which whilst exhibiting to the fullest extent the STRENGTHENING, STIMULATING and RESTORATIVE powers of THE DRUG, retains unimpaired the AROMA and FLAVOUR of the WINE, and is, thus, a perfectly palatable medicinal tonic fit for use AT THE TABLE or AS A LIQUEUR.

INVARIABLY OF FULL STRENGTH and standard quality KEMP'S COCA WINE may be relied upon as superior to imported brands.

STIMULATES,
STRENGTHENS,
RESTORES.

Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SICK ROOM REQUISITES AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.

KEMP AND CO., LD., BOMBAY, hold the most complete and PERFECT STOCK in INDIA.

AIR BEDS, CUSHIONS and PILLOWS, BELTS, TRUSSES, BANDAGES ACCOUCHMENT, OUTFITS, complete WATERPROOF SHEETS, ICE BAGS, and CAPS, INHALERS, HOT WATER BOTTLES, RESPIRATORS, ENEMAS, DOUCHES, SYRINGES, SICK FEEDERS, SURGICAL HOSIERY, OIL SILK AND GAUZE GUTTA PERCHA TISSUE, SPLINTS of every kind, CRUTCHES, ARM SLINGS, and MANY HUNDREDS of other articles ready for immediate delivery.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN GOOD COMPANY ?
IF SO RIDE
HUMBER CYCLES

Fitted with DUNLOP TROPICAL TYRES.
They are ridden by Royalty, such as—

H R H The Prince of Wales
H R H The Duke of Connaught
H R H Princess Maude of Wales
H R H Princess Louise
H R H The Duke of York
H R H The Duchess of York
H R H Princess Victoria
H R H Prince Charles
H I M The Czar of Russia
H M The King of Italy
H M The King of Greece
H H The Shahzada
H H The Maharaja of Kashmir
H H The Nawab of Bhawalpur
H H The Prince of Oodeypore
H H Prince Ranjitsinhjee

For terms and further particulars apply to
Messrs. HUMBER & Co.'s INDIAN DEPOT.
Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

KEMP'S PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR
THE UNIQUE
NERVE AND BRAIN RESTORER.

STANDS UNRIVALLED as a recuperative remedy in all CASES OF IMPAIRED nerve and BRAIN POWER HOWEVER CAUSED. FOR BUSINESS MEN feeling the effect of overwork, worry and brainfag it acts promptly, and the first few doses will

RENEW THE APPETITE
ELEVATE THE SPIRITS
AND REPLENISH THE NERVES.

RECOMMENDED ALSO for Convalescents.

Rs. 3 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospitals and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. and L.M. Edinburgh
L.R.C.S. and L.M. Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS NEARLY 80 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalle remedy for COUGHS, HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES, are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
andhaus Erkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY.

BOOKS WORTH BUYING :—

	Rs. a.
THE DAY'S WORK. by Rudyard Kipling ...	2 8
ANNALS OF ETON COLLEGE. By Wasey Sterry ...	5 10
A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By Professor Saintsbury ...	6 6
THE WORLD OF GOLF. By Garden G. Smith ...	3 12
THE IMPERIAL HERITAGE. By Ernest E. Williams ...	1 14
CAMBRIDGE AND ITS COLLEGES. By A. H. Thompson ...	2 4
THE CONTROL OF THE TROPICS. By Benjamin Kidd ...	2 10
AIDS TO HEALTH AND BEAUTY. By Miranda ...	0 12
BRUNETIERE'S ESSAYS IN FRENCH LITERATURE. A Selection. Translated by D. Nichol Smith ...	5 10
THE TWO MAGICS. by Henry James ...	4 8
TONY DRUM. A Cockney Boy. By Edwin Pugh ...	4 8
WILD EELIN. By William Black ...	1 14
A DRAMA IN SUNSHINE. By H. A. Vachell ...	4 8
AFRICA IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. By Edgar Sanderson ...	3 12
CHILDREN OF THE MIST. By Eden Philpotts ...	4 8
ANGLO-SAXON SUPERIORITY. To what it is Due. By Edmond Demolins ...	2 10
THE LIGHT! A Romance. By Bernard Hamilton ...	4 8
SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES, BART. A Record and a Review. By Malcolm Bell ...	6 10

CONSIGNEES of CARGO arrived per S. S. "SALAZIE" from MARSEILLES, are hereby informed that she is landing her Cargo in the Stream. All claims for Damages, &c., must be sent in to the office within eight days after the discharge of Cargo, otherwise they will not be Entertained. Goods on survey will be attended to every morning.

C. RUINAT,
Agent.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

THE CHANDUR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Chandur Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Bruce Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1898, at 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes following namely :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance-Sheet for the year ending 31st August 1898.
2. To sanction the Declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor or Auditors for the current year and to fix his or their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th day of October, 1898, to the 17th day of October, 1898, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMNADASS MATHURADASS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
No. 1, Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay, 5th November, 1898.

ABSOLUTE NOVELTY, RARE BEAUTY.
IMMENSE VARIETY, WIDE RANGE,
HIGH FINISH, LOT OF FUN,
ARE THE DISTINGUISHING CHARACTERISTICS OF OUR XMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NO OMISSIONS, NO OVERSIGHT, NO DELAYS.

NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
For 1899.

Orders now registered.

Papers are posted either from London direct or from our BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT to Customers in any part of India, Burmah and Ceylon. Subscriptions will be received for any paper either English, American or Continental, and information as to price, &c., will be given on application.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

Our experience in this line extends to a period of over 34 YEARS, and our papers are most regularly and promptly despatched.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE ...	Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I ...	"	0 15
Do. No. II ...	"	0 14
Do. No. III ...	"	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE ...	"	0 12
PEKOE DUST ...	"	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG ...	"	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby
Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
16, MARINE STREET, FORT,
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 239 of 1896.

Syed Ebrahim bin Syed Mahomed and others....Plaintiffs
vs.
Latifabai, widow of Shaik Abu Bueker bin Shaik Imam, and the Executrix of the last Will of Shaik Emambux Hakimjee Lutmay and others ......Defendants.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th November, 1898, at 4 p.m., on the premises, the following property in one or more lots :—

All that piece of land, admeasuring 3,250 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 728, new No. 3834, old Survey Nos. 2487 and 2497, and new Survey No. 3648, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon (but not the building used as a musjid and a right of way thereto), assessed by the Municipality under ward Nos. 3419 (A) 3419 (B), 3420 3453, 3454 (1), 3454 (2), (3), (4), 3455 (1), (2), (3), 3446, and 3457, and Street Nos. 82, 84, 15, 86, 86A, 6, 10, 78, 8A, 9, 14, all which premises are situate at and on the northern side of Jail or Imamwada Street, in the city and registration district of Bombay and are bounded on the north, east, and south by the Jail or Imamwada Road, and on the west by the property of Mirza Allikhan Mahomed Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandhy, plaintiffs' solicitors or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Bridesmaid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Links, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

DISAPPOINTED CUSTOMERS please note our Fresh Stock of Best Xylonite KNIVES of Best Steel. Keen edge, specially made bearing our name, to hand by the Mail—Apply early, SHROFF BROS.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

COTTON GINNING MACHINES.—Specially made for Indian use. Price Moderate and saves good amount of labour. Samples to be seen in the Museum of the Japanese Consul, at Church Gate St. For particulars apply to H. NAKAGIRI, 32, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

ALUMINIUM ARTICLES of the highest standard of purity, made at the VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE Bombay, are now FOR SALE at Messrs. WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW, Bombay and Calcutta, and at Messrs. BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD 81 Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

MATHERAN.—TO BE LET.—The undermentioned highly desirable BUNGALOWS, situated in the most convenient and breezy part of the hill. They are all well furnished, command fine views and possess excellent accommodation.—EDEN HALL, JEWAJEE HALL, ST. ELMO No. 2, and KHUSHROO LODGE. For Rent and further particulars apply to PROPRIETORS, Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

TO avoid endless trouble and expense, send all your repairs of watches, clocks, musical boxes, organs, and jewellery, only to the respectable firms, and not to those that run constantly to insolvent Courts, or who change their names every year to defraud the public.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest to Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

RIPON HOTEL, Mahableshwar.—"Mrs. Fannin has much pleasure in saying that, should she think of going to the Hills, there is no hotel she would rather go to than the Ripon Hotel, Mahableshwar.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W," care of this Office.

WANTED,—A SCIENCE, M. A., to teach F. A. and B. A. Classes. Salary Rs. 120. Apply with testimonials to Mr. J. S. MARTYN, St. Stephen's College, Delhi.

WANTED,—COMPETENT COMPOSITORS. Apply to "A. B. C.," care of this Office.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

NOW READY.—Handbook of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, containing the New Scheme of membership with a Frontispiece of a Child Study in Platinotype. As only a limited number of Copies have been published they can only be had on application to the MANAGER free of charge.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information, Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

EK DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Birji, at Rs. 5-0-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—Choice Indian and Axminster CARPETS, from Bikanir, Agra, Amritsar., with handsome Borders in all sizes.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for Summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, PINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY SITUATE NEAR MUSJID BUNDER, IN CAZEE SYED STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will by Public Auction on the spot, by order of the mortgagee, Runchordas Sunderjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Ludha Sunderjee, in exercise of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage dated the 14th day of April, 1896, the right, title, and interest of the said Ludha Sunderjee in the undermentioned property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate and being near the Musjid Bunder, in Cazee Syed Street, without the Fort, and in the registration sub district formerly of Mandvie and now of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 232 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 35 and now under Ward, B, No. 1365, Street Nos. 136-40, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 710, new No. 6024, old Survey No. 519, and new Survey No. 2588, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Cazee Syed Street, on or towards the west by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of Shri Nathji Maharaj, and on or towards the south by the house of Natha Jadhavji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai and Jamietram, solicitors, at their office, at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works :—

A quantity of millsawn timber of various sizes and suitable for varieties of work in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF 100 BALES HESSIAN CLOTH.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Kessowjee Purshotum and Co.—

Ex s.s. Bancoora.

100 bales, each about 1,000 yards, Hessian cloth, 45 inches 14 oz., Hastings Mill, August shipment.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers, and a deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On FRIDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Messrs. Rogers and Co., the following consisting of Gladstone bags, Solicitors' bags, portmanteaus, ladies' hand bags, platedware, Italian vases and figures, ladies' companions, toys, dolls, table ornaments, etc.

The above will be on view one day before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT DHARAVI.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Joomabhai Jan Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and representatives of the late Hajee Hassanbhai Mohideen the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st day of September, 1896, the following properties, viz. :—

LOT No. 1.

All those two pieces of ground, which are now joined into one plot, situate at Dharavi, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under No. 5, and bounded on the east, partly by the ground of Ahmed Cassum, and partly by the ground by Bhikia Namajee, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the ground of Bhikhia Dholia, and on the south, partly by the ground of Cassum Mahomed, and partly by the ground of Ahmed Cassum, containing by admeasurement 825 square yards, and are now in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of the mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.

All those two pieces of ground, which though divided from each other by a passage from one piece with the messuage or skin factory standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the northern side of Dharavi Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment, under Nos. 6134, 6135 and 6140 (1) and Street Nos. 23, 24 and 29, and which said land contains by admeasurement, 1544 square yards or thereabouts and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Nos. 22, 16512 and 298, and bounded on the east by the property of Chini Ismail Aboo Salay, on the north partly by the property of Peerbhai Adamjee, partly by a passage and partly by the property of Bates and Company, and on the south, by the said Dharavi Road.

LOT No 3.

All that piece of Tocca land or field ground with the messuages and sheds standing thereon, situate at Dharavi, near Dharavi Public Road, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 504 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 23, new No. 15821, and new survey No. 7806, and bounded on the east by the ground of Maneckjee Sorabjee, on the west by the Government ground, on the north by the ground of Manoo Minguel, and on the south, by the ground of Buhdea Soocoor, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the heirs and representatives of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, near Thakordwar, Girgaum Road, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs. John Benshaw and Co, consisting of fancy goods, crockery, enamelled ware, bird cages, toys, lamps, stationery, glass cupboards, show cases, &c.

The above will be on view, three days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Marine Villa, Bandora Hill, sea side, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, marble topped pier tables with pier glasses, grand square pianoforte by Rose and Co., victoria, two bay horses, table ornaments, flower vases, carpets, table and hanging lamps, garden plants, &c., the property of Mrs. JAHIER.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SALE OF BENTWOOD CHAIRS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Goolamhusein Parpia of Bombay, and Mr. P. L Mookerjee, of Calcutta, ex s.s. Trieste—
P 44 M, 1216—5 cases 20 dozen black bentwood chairs.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 21, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 11 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2, Settna Villa, Worli Hill, the very valuable English teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Story and Clark (Berlin) in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, Bohemian glass flower vases and table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Persian and Brussels carpets, one bay Arab polo pony, 13-3 hands, 7 years, quiet in harness, believed sound, one English dog-cart in good order, and 2 sets of Brown harness, one jolly boat, &c., &c., the property of J. C. P. Maynard, Esq., A. M. I. C. E.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome palanquin office shigram in very good order
1 second hand strong victoria in very good order
1 handsome strong dog-cart in very good order
1 handsome strong grey Arab quiet in harness
1 strong bay waler quiet in harness and saddle
1 strong roomy dhumny in very good order
1 cow, ducks, and other poultry, &c
1 Maltese goat, with 3 kids, 10 days old, gives 4 seers of milk per day.
1 Pneumatic cycle by Victoria Cycle Mfg Co
The property of a gentleman
1 very stylish gig almost new, in perfect condition; for horse from 14-1 to 15 hands.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Crows Nest, Tardeo Road, the very valuable teak and blackwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture made to order, one sweet-toned walnutwood cottage piano by Soundy and Co. in first-rate order, rich glass and crockeryware, China and Japanese flower-vases, Persian and Brussels' carpets, table ornaments, hanging and table lamps, etc., etc., the property of E. CLARKE, Esq.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS AT THE G. I. P. R. GOODS DEPOT WARI-BUNDER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place.

On account and risk of Mr. J. S. Enty—
5 casks of ale M 177 booked under Jhansi to Wari-bunder invoice 5 of 13th July, 8 cart axles iron, 1 bundle iron washers, consigned by A. H. Heptoola and Co. to Munji Nathoobhoy Akola, under invoice No. 295 of 20 October 1898.
2 bags M 146 Murtizapur to Wari-bunder invoice No. 59 of 9th April.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE.......... Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instruction free at your own place. Apply for SINGER SEWING MACHINE, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Head and other Offices of the Company in India.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF TURBANS COTTON BLUE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-Fire), ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1898, FOR THE supply of above, in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during THE PERIOD OF TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1899.

Conditions :—Binding in terms of Contract.

NOTE.—CONSUMPTION during twelve months is estimated at 5,000 turbans (five thousand turbans).

SAMPLES representing such qualities as will be accepted can be seen on application to the undersigned at his Office.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's "Printed Form" which can be had on application to the undersigned at his Office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 250 (two hundred and fifty rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

The General Storekeeper's Office,
Parel, Bombay, dated 1st November, 1898.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods, PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings, STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

HAY! HAY!! HAY!!!

FOR the convenience of the Public and their numerous European Customers, the Undersigned have, in addition to their DEPOT at ANNESLEY ROAD near Grant Road, OPENED a DEPOT at BANDORA HILL ROAD, for the SALE of HAY suitable for Horses and Cattle, the same consists of Best Phool, Burdie, Jinjwa, Moosa and other qualities. Yearly or small period contracts also made at moderate rates. For particulars apply to the Undersigned or to the Managers of the respective Depots.

LIDBETTER & Co.

Hummum Street, Fort, 1st November, 1898.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 487 OF 1897.

V. M. PUKVASA and CHUNDULAL DAYABHAI ....Plaintiffs.
vs.
BABURAO RAMCHUNDER ....Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit and bearing date the 27th day of June, 1898, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, at his office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of December, 1898, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiffs and Defendant in the following property viz.—All that vacant piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground now separated into two pieces of land by the Great Indian Peninsula Railway passing through the middle of it, situate lying and being at Dharavi in the Mahim district and lying in the Sub-district Registry of Mandvi in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three thousand four hundred and seventy square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 410, New No. 13,274, and New Survey No. 1-8641, 4-265 and 1-366, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the East by the property of Domingos Vator Pereira, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the property of Baburao Ramchunder, and on or towards the South by the Church of St. Michael.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI and Co., the plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 3rd day of October, 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill near Calcutta, a thoroughly practical qualified ASSISTANT, to take charge of a branch Mill of 30,000 Ring Spindles under general Manager.

Apply "X Y Z" care of this paper.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world Proprietors—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co. Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee,
CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS	The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.
CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £250,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.
BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL........Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum ; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH : 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL........£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 10,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,960,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital........$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund........$ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors........$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER. } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG. SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SANFRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	" 25	Half-yearly	" 30
Quarterly	" 13	Quarterly	" 15
Monthly	" 5	Monthly	" 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	" 29	Half-yearly	" 32
Quarterly	" 16	Quarterly	" 18
Monthly	" 6	Monthly	" 6-8

These Up-Country Rates Include Postage.

SINGLE COPY........ As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS :—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	" 2-8
Third do.	" 2-8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	As. 2 per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than 8 lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied, Nonpariel, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do	" 4½ "
Third do	" 2¼ "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES; EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one Rupee and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS—

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 6	Half-yearly	" 7-8
Quarterly	" 3	Quarterly	" 3-12

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 11
Half-yearly	"
Quarterly	

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittance should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the *Bombay Gazette*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S'

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

APPLY EARLY!!!

A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10

PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS

will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of

JAMES WATSON & CO.'S

Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club

WHISKEY

By all Wine Merchants.

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.

Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street,
Or
Retail Agents :—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
556 & 556, CALLE PIEDAD, BUENOS AYRES.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES
Girgaum and 223 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness 30), and Saddle(Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock, REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PLEASE NOTE.—Specifics for Hydrocele and Asthma; immediate relief; permanent cure guaranteed or the price each Rs. 5 refunded even in most obstinate cases. Many cases promptly and successfully cured. Try once only. SPEEDY CURE for DIABETES is successful when all other remedies fail to produce the slightest effect. Safe and sure. Per bottle Rs. 3. "FEMALES' FRIEND"—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities. Per bottle Rs. 3. Correspondence always treated strictly private. Apply to MANAGER, (B). V. C. Works, Ranaghat, Bengal.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 5h. 21m. High water, 0-32m., 0-17a. Low water, 6-23m., 6-11a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.
Chandur Manufacturing Company, Bruce Lane, 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers s s Nevasa, Den of Airlie and Clan Macrae, entered the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Salazia, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6 a.m. tomorrow.

REPORTED THEFT OF A GOLD NECKLACE.—M. A. De Silva, residing at Dadur, reports that some time between the 6th and 12th the instant, a gold necklace valued at Rs. 88, was stolen from an open drawer in his room.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Mr. Narotumdas Morarji Goculdas, residing at Girgaum Back Road, reports that on Monday he gave his servant, a military pensioner, currency notes for Rs. 200 to cash them at the Girgaum Post Office. The servant returned after half an hour and then reported that he had lost the notes somewhere on the road.

LETTING OFF FIRE-WORKS.—Mahadeo Bhugwan and eighteen others, residing at Coombharwada and Null Bazaar, were charged before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with letting off fire-works on the public roads on Monday. The accused were convicted and fined from one rupee to eight annas. Three other Hindus were charged before the same Magistrate for a similar offence committed at Kamatipura, and were fined Re. 1 each.

EXPLOSION OF FIRE-WORKS.—Kanji Ramji, a Hindu lad, aged eighteen years, sustained a fracture of the right thumb by the accidental explosion of some fire-works on the 13th instant. He was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital for treatment. Two other Hindoos named Damji Dhurmaji, aged twenty-eight years, and Gopal Ranoji, aged twenty-seven years, were making fire-works on the 13th instant, when the fire-works exploded, and they were severely burnt about the face and arms. They were taken to the Gokuldas Hospital, where they have been detained for treatment.

DROWNED IN A QUARRY HOLE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Parel Tank Road, touching the death of a Hindu girl named Kondi aged eight years, daughter of one Tookaram Trimbuck, residing in that locality. On Monday afternoon, deceased was seen washing clothes at a quarry hole near her father's house when her foot slipped, and she fell in unperceived, and was drowned. Her father returned home from work at six o'clock in the evening, and missing the deceased gave information to the police. The quarry hole was dragged, and the body was recovered at 11 p. m. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

DEATH FROM SNAKE-BITE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner the Coroner held an inquest yesterday, at the morgue on view of the body of Annie Gonsalves a Portuguese girl aged seven years residing with her parents in a house in De Lima Street, Mazagon. Deceased with her parents and sister was taking food on Monday when a drunkard came into the room. She and her sister got frightened and ran out of the house into an open piece of ground at the back of the house where there was some long grass. A few minutes after deceased called out to her father and said that she was bitten by a snake. The father took her into the room and on noticing two bleeding punctured wounds on her right foot took her to the police station. Subsequently she was removed to the J. J. Hospital where on arrival she was found dead and her body was removed to the morgue. A verdict of death from shake-bite was returned by the jury.

BENI-ISRAEL SABHA.—A Correspondent writes :—A new Kirtin on the life of "King Solomon" was given by Mr. Astumkar at the request of Mr. Samson Samuel Honorary Secretary of the Beni Israel Swojan Kuiliauchu Sabha in the spacious Hall called Mahajan wadi, belonging to Mr. Kondaji Hanmutrao Kuduskar on Satuday night. A gathering of more than 500 friends and well wishers was present, Rao Bahadur Vithal Krishnajee Vandekar, J. P., Rao Saheb Balcrushna Bhiwajee Tanajee Nakawa J. P., Messrs, David Salomon Honorary Secretary of the Beni Israel Plague Hospital, Ebzah Solomon B.A., S. Reuben, Samuel S. Muzgavkar, A, Solomon, and many other gentlemen were among those present Mr. David Solomon was voted to the chair. The Secretary stated the chief object of the gathering, and said that his society was a Mutual Provident Fund. It assisted the needy, clothed the poor, and gave free books to the students of the Primary Class. It also defrayed the funeral expenses of the poor and helpless. In order to impress these objects upon the minds of the people he had asked his venerable friend Mr. Samson to give a new Kirtan and he had kindly consented to do it. Mr. Samson then gave his Kirtan, Messrs. D. Jacob Isac Shalom and Samson Benjamin sang the songs to the accompaniment of a harmonium and Tubla, Mr. Samson delighted the audience by his able discourse and interesting stories and anecdotes. The Kirtan was finished at 1 o'clock. The Chairman afterwards addressed the meeting and spoke highly of the efforts the Secretary Mr. Samson made for them. He heartily wished success to the society. He also praised the lecturer Mr. Samson, and asked the audience to help the Society. At the end of his speech, the Chairman proposed three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen Empress of India which was given with great enthusiasm.

Rao Bahadur Vandeker and Rao Saheb Balkrishna made appropriate speeches. The Chairman Mr. David also made a donation to the Society on the occasion. After rendering the usual votes and thanks to the President, the meeting was dissolved.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No. 1 Company Town Hall Compound.
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m. 40-pr R M L Gun drill.

No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head Quarters.
To-morrow at 8-45 p.m.—40-pr R M L Gun drill and Laying

2. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 19th instant, at 4 p m sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder Colaba to commence the Annual Gun Target practice. The same arrangements will be made as last year for manning of the guns at practice.

Dress—Drill orders without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending gun target practice can parade at the Corps Club under the senior present at 4 p.m. Lamps to be carried.

Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn

3. The following member having joined has been taken on the strength of the Corps form the 9th instant, and posted to No. 3 Sub Div No. 1 Company—No 629 Gr H Martin.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

Cycling Club Notice.

There will be a Cinderella Dance on Saturday the 19th instant at the Club Apollo Bunder, commencing at 9 p.m. Tickets—Members Rs, 2 and Non members Rs. 3 Ladies free, can be procured from any of the members of committee.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 16th November, 1898.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next the 19th instant at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

2. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to the Cyclist Section :—No 4028 Cyclist U A Spence.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CYCLING CLUB.

The above Club will hold their 7th Cycling Gymkhana (under Bombay Cyclist Union Rules) on Thursday November 17th on the Marine Lines ground, commencing at 5 p. m. The following is the programme :—

No. 1—Potatoe Race—A given number of potatoes set in a line a foot apart, at the end of this row a bucket will be placed—Competitors to ride to potatoes, and then dismounting proceed to fill the bucket, at whichever end of the line he prefers, each potatoe being carried separately and dropped into the bucket, all bounding out must be replaced before the next is put in, on completing his bucket carry it home—any Potatoes falling on the way, to be replaced.

No. 2—One mile Handicap.

No. 3—Ladies Handicap (Two Laps.)

No. 4—Surprise Packet—Competitors ride to Bran Pie and dip for parcel—Wearing the contents home first in to win.

No. 5—Half mile Handicap.

Entrance fee for Nos, 1, 2, 4 and 5 eight annas each, or Rs. 1-8 for all four.

One Prize for every six entries.

Chairs and Light Refreshments will be provided for Lady Spectators.

F. H. DOWNING Sergt. Major,
Honorary Secretary.

SHE: "So you don't like the hat just in front of us? How would you like it trimmed?" He (savagely) "With a lawn mower."

IT is stated that Mr. Leiter, of New York, the father of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, has bought the Crown lease of No. 1, Carlton-house-terrace for nearly £40,000, and made a present of it to the new Viceroy of India, who took possession on Oct. 26. The house is immediately alongside of Mr. Balfeur's house in Carlton-house-gardens, which is now occupied by Lord Curzon.

PHOTOGRAPHY IN BOMBAY.

NEW AND COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME.

IN order to give a permanent footing to their new business in Bombay and to extend the popularity of their work, the celebrated photographers, Raja Deen Dayal & Sons, announce a New Scheme of Membership which offers considerable advantages to all interested in photography. The terms of subscription are Patrons, yearly payment in advance Rs. 500, Members First Class Rs. 250, Members, Second Class Rs. 100, Subscribers, Second Class Rs. 50.

The benefits of subscribing are thus set forth :—A patron by paying Rs. 500 will be entitled to command any photographic work during a year, with a special reduction of one-third off the fixed prices. His photograph in grand panel size will be taken in the studio, and half a dozen copies printed in platino type process, valued at Rs. 175, will be presented to him without payment, or in lieu thereof, an Album of 100 selected views of India will be presented to him. An enlargement of himself or any other person named by him (size 25+30), with frame worth Rs. 200, will be presented free of charge. He will be at liberty to order any photograph to be taken, either of himself, family, children, relatives, guests, or friends. Free attendance will be given once in three months to do any work at his own residence if in Bombay. A member of the first class by paying Rs. 250 will be entitled to have any photographic work done for 12 months from date of subscription with a reduction of one-fourth off the fixed prices. His photograph in panel size will be taken, and one dozen copies, printed in the permanent platinotype process, worth Rs. 150, will be presented to him without payment, or an Album of 80 selected views of India will be presented in lieu thereof. He will be at liberty to order any photograph to be taken either of himself, his wife, children, or relatives. Free attendance will be given once in three months to do any work at his own residence if in Bombay. A member of the second class by paying Rs. 100 for a year will be entitled to have any photographic work done with a special concession of one-fifth off the fixed prices current. He will be at liberty to have sittings of himself, his wife, children, any member of his family, or relations. His own photograph in boudoir size will be taken, and half a dozen copies of the same, printed by the permanent platinotype process, worth Rs. 60, will be presented to him free of charge.

A subscriber by paying Rs. 50 for the year will be entitled to have photographs of himself, his wife, children and her relatives at one-sixth off the current prices. His photograph in cabinet size will be taken and half a dozen copies printed in the permanent platinotype process worth Rs. 30 will be presented to him without payment.

Should any patron, member or subscriber desire to withdraw his name, he will be at liberty to do so at any time of the year without taking the benefit of the special concession allowed to his class. He can recoup himself for the balance of money paid by taking more work to the value of the balance after deducting the cost of presentation copies, &c., at their full prices. This scheme will doubtless commend itself to individuals anxious for the opportunity of illustrating the work of their lives and handing down to posterity an authentic pictorial biography. The Raja's enterprise is well known and there are doubtless very many important personages in India who will fully appreciate the exceptional opportunity which he now offers of indulging in the collection of elegant specimens of the photographer's art. Further details may be obatined on application at the studio.

A PORTUGUESE WEDDING.

AN interesting marriage ceremony was performed on Monday morning the 14th instant, at the Cathedral of "our Lady of Glory" situated at Mazagon, the bridegroom being Mr. Joseph A. de Lima, and the bride Miss Adelina do Rozario, second daughter of Dr. Luiz Philippe do Rozario, grandson of the late Sir Roger de Faria, Kt., and Portuguese Vice-Consul at Bombay. The bridegroom is descended from the ancient and well known family of Sir Michael De Lima-e-Souza, a hereditary pensioner of the British Government, whose ancestors did political service to the ruling powers, during the time of the East India Company, the pension being Rs. 800 a month as long as the British Government lasts. The father of the bride is Dr. L. P. de Rozario, who also comes from a distinguished family, whose fore-fathers were considerable opium and wine merchants and ship owners, doing business in connection with the firm of the late Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy and Sons. The first voyage to China of Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy was by the ship Good Success, owned by Sir Roger de Faria. This family originally traded with Calcutta in partnership with Mr. Bruce, under the style of Messrs. Bruce de Faria and Company. The altar of the Cathedral was very prettily decorated with evergreens, white lilies and white roses on Monday. The Church was crowded with friends and relatives, among whom were His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, Monsr. Theodore Dalhoff, the Very Rev. Father Hoene, S. J., Vicar-General, the Very Rev. Canon Farria, acting for the Portuguese Archbishop of Cranganore and Bishop of Damaun, the Very Rev. Canon Lobo, Vicar of the Cathedral of Glory, the Very Rev. Gabriel de Silva, Vara of Tanna, the Rev. Dr. B. DeMonte, D. D., the Rev. Fathers Bochum, Wallrath, Noeti, and Usteri and Professors of St. Xavier's College, Bruder, Vicar of St. Anne, Rev. J. Goldsmith, Principal of the Deaf Mute Institution; and Dr. Gerson da Cunha, Dr. and Mrs. Da Gama, Dr. Accacio Viegas, Dr. and Mrs. Lucio De Souza, Dr. and Mrs. D. M. De Silva, Dr. M. A. De Quadros, J. B. De Quadros, and Messrs. J. F. Pereira, Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Byramji N. Seervai, Rao Bahadur Rustomji Jamasji Ashburner, Edulji R. Reporter, Hormusji and Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Nowroji Jamsetji Wadia, Framji Dosabhoy Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. Ferreira (solicitor), Messrs. Eduji Manekji Vakharia, T. J. Bennett, Pitcher Nomicos, Stephanos Hollis, Mr. and Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Rhenius, Mr. and Mrs. Grant, Miss Gostling, Miss Marshall, Miss E. Walker, Mr. Phillips, Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Wenning, Dr. and Mrs. Britto, Mr. J. Britto, Mrs. M. R. De Quadros and family, Mr. L. Mascarenhas, H. H. Aga Akbar Shaba and son, the Italian, Japanese and Turkish Consuls etc.

The service at the church was fully choral, having the band at the beginning and at the end. The singing was performed by a select choir of relations and friends, accompanied by the organist, Mr. Philip de Silva, in which one of his own compositions "Ave Maria"—was sung during the mass, the "Te Deum" having been rendered soon after the marriage ceremony. The mass was said by His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay, who also preached a sermon, exhorting the newly-married couple as regards their duty to each other in their new state of life, and wishing them in conclusion happiness and comfort. The National Band was in attendance at the Cathedral, and played the Portuguese National Anthem and select marches. The whole party then left the church and proceeded to Dr. de Rozario's house, where a reception was held, in a splendid shamiana, which was ornamented with flags and bunting, in which the guests were accommodated. After the arrival of the couple the bride cut the cake. The toast of the bride and bridegroom was proposed by the Archbishop. The presents were numerous and pretty, being chiefly of silver, which will be used in furnishing their new home. From her mother she received two strings of pearls, and from her father a diamond crescent brooch, and a pair of diamond ear buttons, and besides many others from parents, brothers, sisters and friends. At the church the bride, who was given away by her father, wore a rich white flowered silk dress, trimmed with white chiffon, pearl trimming and orange blossoms and Jasamine flowers. She wore a spray of flowers on her hair and a beautiful veil which was quite an old piece of lace much valued in the family, as it was worn by the bride's mother at her marriage thirty-five years ago. The bridesmaids were three sisters of the bride, a little cousin and the younger sister of the bridegroom. They wore lovely dresses of white "Mousseline-de-sore," done up with rich lace and ribbons to match. Their hats too were pretty and in harmony with the dress. The bride's mother's dress was of a blue silk with "passamenterie," which looked very handsome. The best man of the bridegroom was his younger brother. In the evening of the same day after the reception, the guests were treated to a grand ball, in which most of the elite of society joined. The grounds and shamiana were brilliantly illuminated. After supper, the party broke up at a late hour.

PALI HILL GYMKHANA.

BUMBLE PUPPY MEETING.

1ST—To take a ring and peg. Sections of four.

2ND—Pre-Raphaelite Stakes (Ladies Nomination) Gentlemen to ride to black board with slip of paper, on which will be written subject to be sketched. Lady to guess subject sketched.

3RD—Bumble Puppy Stakes—Open to terriers.

4TH—Ladies Nomination—Umbrella and cheeroot race

5th—Bushranger Stakes—Ride to given point over hurdle and unsaddle, returning over hurdle bareback carrying saddle.

Entries, Rs 3 each competition.

Events 1. Rs 2 each.

Stewards decision on every point shall be final.

Entries to be sent in to the Hon. Secretary on or before Wednesday, 23rd.

E. R. SMETHAM,
Honorary Secretary,
Pali Hill, Bandora.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

DISPUTE REGARDING THE STOWAGE OF CARGO.

THE STEAM SHIP KASSALA COMPANY, LIMITED vs. DEWCURN NANJEE AND OTHERS.

His lordship delivered judgment in the case. The plaintiff's company, through their constituted attorneys, Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company, prayed that they might be declared to be entitled to payment of freight at the full charter-party rate of 18 shillings per ton upon the cargo shipped by the defendants and stowed in the bridge space, poop, and peaks of the s.s. Kassala, and that the defendants, who carry on business in partnership under the name and style of Chagandas and Co., might be decreed to pay to them Rs. 3,728-7-7 and the costs of the suit. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co. appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Young, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs said that, by a charter-party, dated 16th December 1897, the defendants chartered the steamship Kassala and agreed to ship a full and complete cargo not exceeding what she could reasonably carry or stow over and above her tackle, and in the event of the vessel proceeding to Antwerp defendants agreed to pay at the rate of 18 shillings per ton as per Bombay Chamber of Commerce scale. The defendants commenced loading the vessel for Antwerp, but in the course of loading they objected to provide cargo for the spaces known as the bridge-space, poop-space, the forepeak, and afterpeak where the plaintiffs were ready and willing that the cargo should be stowed. By subsequent arrangement, the defendants consented to stow cargo in the objected spaces—at the rate of 12½ shillings per ton in the bridge space, and at 9 shillings per ton in the poop and peak space, subject to the defendants paying the difference if the owners proved their claims to full freight. In February 1898, the ship was surveyed, and the surveyors pronounced the disputed spaces to be fit and proper for carrying cargo. The plaintiffs said that all conditions had been fulfilled which were necessary to entitle them to the payment of the balance.

The defendants admitted chartering the vessel but, denied that there was any breach on their part. When the charter party was entered into, the s. s. Kassala was not in Bombay, and had never previously been in Bombay. The defendants knew nothing except that she was represented by the plaintiffs to be of 2,498 registered tonnage, and were not bound to provide cargo for a ship of materially any other size or capacity. A full cargo for a ship of 2,498 nett registered tonnage would be from 6,250 to 6,300 tons, which the defendants were bound to provide by their contract. The actual carrying capacity of the s. s. Kassala was exceptional and amounted to 6,573 tons, exclusively of the disputed spaces, which the defendant loaded on her. The defendants maintained that the spaces specified were not the usual and proper places for the stowage of cargo. They contended that the suit was premature, as the owners had not proved their claim as required. They submitted that under the circumstances, the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering his decision, said the suit was brought by the owners of the s. s. Kassala aginst the firm of the charterers, Messrs. Chhagandas and Co., and they claimed to be entitled to be paid the charter rates on the full carrying capacity of the ship. The suit was based upon a charter party dated 16th December 1897, by which the defendants chartered the s.s. Kassala on a voyage from Bombay, and an important clause in the charter provided that the defendants were to load the vessel with a full and complete cargo. The s.s. Kassala having arrived in Bombay after the charter party was executed, the defendants commenced to load her with a cargo for Antwerp. While the loading was going on, the defendants objected to load certain disputed spaces such as the bridge, poop, and fore and aft peaks. Upon their making that objection, a dispute arose, the plaintiffs contending that the defendants were bound to load those spaces, while the latter denied they were bound to do so. A temporary compromise was arrived at, by which the defendants agreed to load the spaces under protest and at certain rates; that was to say they agreed to load the bridge space at 12s. 6d. per ton instead of 18s., and the poop and peaks at 9s. 6d. per ton. After that the defendants loaded the whole ship, and subsequently the plaintiffs having pressed for the payment of the difference between the compromise and the charter rates, led to the suit being instituted for the recovery of Rs. 3,278, which represented the difference between the two rates. The main defence, but not the only one, his lordship said, raised by the defendants was, that the spaces in dispute were not usual or proper spaces for cargo, and that they, as charterers, were not bound to load them. There were other minor defences, which it would be convenient to dispose of before dealing with the above contention. One of these was that the plaintiffs were not entitled to maintain the suit, as they had not proved they were entitled to the amount claimed. The real question, in his lordship's opinion was, what were the defendants bound to do having regard to the terms of the charter party, which provided that they should load the vessel with a full cargo, and those words meant that they were bound to load her with as much cargo as she could carry with safety; and that being so, it was quite clear, in his lordship's opinion, that the liability of the charterers to load was not limited by the carrying capacity of the ship. That had been established by rulings so far back as 1818 in the cases of Thomas vs. Clark and in Hunter vs. Fry. In the present suit the question rested somewhat on a different basis from the two cases to which his lordship had referred. The tonnage of the ship was 2,419 tons, and the defendants said they had placed on board 6,550 tons of cargo, but were not bound to load the ship to its full registered tonnage. There had been a considerable amount of evidence given in regard to usage in Bombay in arriving at the carrying capacity of a ship from her registered tonnage; but his lordship considered the evidence on the point had not been established, that any such general custom was in use in Bombay, but that only a rough rule had been in force, to arrive at the carrying capacity of ships. In connection with that part of the case, it had been contended that the charter party contained a misrepresentation, but there was nothing in the evidence to support such a contention. In regard to nett registered tonnage there could be no doubt from the evidence that for a considerable time, owners and charterers in Bombay had been under the impression that no spaces need be loaded if such particular spaces did not happen to be included in the registered tonnage. In his lordship's opinion that belief was not true, and there was no authority to support it. He thought it was open to objection on much the same grounds as the contentions which had been over-ruled in the other cases he had referred to. Captain Clarke's evidence showed that at the present day, there was a dispute as to whether all cargo-carrying spaces should be included in the registered tonnage; and he thought that all such spaces which were not proper spaces for cargo, should not be included in the nett registered tonnage. The defendants had expressed their willingness to load any spaces which were included in the nett registered tonnage. In regard to the second question, there was not much to say, as it was quite clear that the bridge and poop spaces were not entered in the nett registered tonnage; and in regard to peaks, the evidence was not conclusive. It was clear from the correspondence that had preceded the suit that there had been great doubt upon the point, Captains Macfadyen and Clarke being of one opinion, and Captain Macaulay of the other, and with that diversity of opinion, the ship's register could not be relied upon. His lordship pointed out that such places such as the cabins and decks were quite unsuitable for carrying cargo, and he considered that the words "full and complete cargo" would only apply to such places as the holds and other spaces, which could be found suitable for loading. Dealing with the evidence on the point, his lordship said Captain Macaulay had stated that no ships had peaks suitable for carrying cargo, and the same answers applied to the bridge space. According to the evidence, the question as to whether such spaces were usual cargo carrying spaces, depended on whether they were suitable for carrying cargo or not. No doubt conditions under which cargo was carried in them did exist, but where it was done, it was under a concession. The defendants had contended that, in a great many cases, peaks had been loaded with cargo, and that poops and bridge spaces had been loaded in Bombay, but they said it was only done under concession rates, and because it was worth the charterer's while to allow it. That did not appear to his lordship to be a satisfactory argument, for it would be out of the question for charterers who had habitually loaded such spaces, to turn round and say that they were not the usual cargo-carrying spaces. His lordship therefore thought the question to be considered was whether, on the ships in Bombay, there were any bridge, poop or peak spaces for cargo, and secondly, whether such spaces on board the s. s. Kassala were spaces suitable for cargo or not. In regard to the first question his lordship alluded to the evidence of Captain Macaulay who drew a distinction between the peaks and poops, and who, in regard to the peaks, said that on steamers coming to Bombay, such spaces were not suitable for cargo. In regard to the bridge and poop, Captain Macaulay gave rather important evidence, as he was a witness called by the defendants. He said that bridge spaces were used for cargo since the opening of the Suez Canal, but that bridge spaces were not suitable for all classes of cargo. The poop of many steamers, he added, was fitted for cargo, and of late years, ships had been fitted to carry cargo there. His lordship said the inference to be drawn from such evidence was that in Bombay, peaks were not usual carrying spaces, but at all events for some years past, bridge and poop spaces had been used for cargo when they were properly protected. His lordship considered that peaks were not suitable places for the carriage of cargo, and many reasons might be assigned for that, such as being badly ventilated and not being properly fitted, while it was quite clear that in cases of collision, they would not be as safe a part of the ship as the holds, and moreover there would be difficulties in loading and unloading cargo into them; and it was only under very exceptionable circumstances that cargo was over-carried in them. Turning to the bridge and the poop spaces, and having regard to the evidence of Captain Macaulay, Captain Clarke, and Captain Macfadyen, the two latter of whom had examined the vessel before her departure from Bombay on behalf of the plaintiffs, his lordship said he was of opinion that the bridge and poop spaces on board were perfectly secure for cargo. He thought that the latter had been fully established, and that the plaintiffs were entitled to recover so much damages as referred to the bridge and poop spaces, but not to the peaks. He accordingly passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the equivalent in rupees of £177-12-4, ordering the defendants to pay plaintiffs' costs in the proportion the amount recovered bore to the amount claimed, and ordering the plaintiffs to pay the defendants' costs in the proportion the amount disallowed bore to the whole amount.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 15TH OF NOVEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutt standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·000	Calm	1	81·6	51·2	61	...	..	—00
Sirsa	29·960	SE	4	89·3	60·7	36	...	...	...
Delhi	29·940	Calm	1	84·7	55,5	58	...	0·31	+031
Agra	29 928	NE	3	90·5	59·4	49	..	..	...
Cawnpore	29·921	Calm	1	89 3	52·0	63	...	0·05	...
Allahabad	29·915	SW	2	86·1	53·4	71	...	0·23	+0·18
Jhansi	29 936	NE	2	91·6	62·2	38	...	0·21	+0·20
Jacobabad	29·984	N	3	93·0	52 0	13	...	..	—0·01
Karachi	29·958	E	4	87·4	62·5	83	...	...	—0·08
Jeypore	29·972	SSW	4	91·1	64 1	42	...	...	—0·.9
Ajmere	29·983	Calm	3	90·4	61 2	66	...	...	—0·06
Deesa	29·938	WSW	4	97·3	70 0	51	..	...	—0·07
Ahmedabad	29·926	ENE	2	95·2	72 6	49	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·944	NNW	5	94 3	69 9	45	...	...	—0·01
Rajkot	29 932	N	?	94·9	65·7	54	...	0·10	—0·18
Ghadecht	29 933	NNE	5	94·5	72 2	53	...	0·02	...
Veraval	29·905	NNE	5	89·1	72·8	61	...	...	...
Neemuch	29 991	SW	7	90·8	58 8	48	...	..	—0·06
Indore	29 972	SW	1	88 7	57·1	47	...	..	—0·15
Saugor	29·965	SSW	2	87 3	62·6	24	...	..	—0·17
Jubulpore	29·987	SSW	1	86·9	50 4	67	...	...	—0·29
Hoshangabad	29 998	Calm	...	93 2	56 3	68	..	...	—0·34
Khandwa	29 935	Calm	2	92 7	55·1	47	...	...	—0·21
Raipur	29 969	Calm	1	88·3	60·7	62	...	..	—0 45
Nagpur	29·987	Calm	2	90 2	59·2	51	...	...	—0·70
Amraoti	29·974	NNE	3	91·7	64 8	43	...	0·03	—0·39
Akola	29·987	Calm	3	91 9	56 5	49	...	0·17	—0 31
Surat	29·925	SSE	1	92·6	67 5	55	...	0·13	—0·01
Malegaon	29·965	WSW	4	90·9	56·9	59	...	0·46	×0 04
Bombay	29·912	NE	8	87·2	76·3	87	...	0·13	—0·42
Poona	29·974	SE	5	89·9	60·9	61	...	0·45	—0·56
Ahmednagar	29·978	SSW	3	88·8	51 4	59	...	0·02	...
Aurangabad	29·955	Calm	2	89·8	56·7	45	...	...	..
Sholapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Ratnagiri	29·891	E	4	88·4	74·9	56	...	0·16	—0·28
Belgaum	29·967	N	?	82 3	62 9	71	...	1·18	—0·72
Goa	29·901	E	4	87·0	73·4	86	...	2·27	...
Karwar	29·859	E	3	89·3	70·5	88	...	2·67	×0·43
Mangalore	29·871	Calm	2	86·8	76·4	85	...	3 59	+0·85
Calicut	29·848	Calm	5	85 7	73·5	83	0·22	7 57	+3·53
Cochin	29 843	NNE	L	88 0	73·6	85	0·89	10·44	+5·26
Bangalore	29·938	ENE	9	78·7	64 8	87	0·01	5·33	+2·53
Secunderabad	29·927	Calm	3	86·6	59·6	67	..	0·95	—0·53
Masulipatam	29·939	N	3	85·5	75·1	84	0·47	11·85	+6·27
Bellary	29·940	E	3	89·2	65 7	70	...	1·80	+0·30
Cuddapah	29 917	SE	G	89·0	72·7	80	...	4·64	+1 96
Madras	29·908	ENE	5	84 5	75·5	73	0·18	15·06	+7·59
Coimbatore	29·923	E	1	84·9	71·1	90	...	4·77	+2·27
Trichinopoly	29·882	Calm	3	85·1	74·4	93	..	5·56	+3·71
Negapatam	29·877	NE	16	84·0	76·9	71	0·89	20 50	+11 90
Colombo	29·880	SW	4	87·0	73 5	93	2·43	15·43	+7·13
Aden	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased all over the country the rise being brisk to rapid at several places. Readings are highest in the north and lowest on the Malabar Coast. Gradients are moderate to sligh. Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh at Negapatam, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 18 miles an hour at Neemuch, 10 at Goa and Rajkot, and 8 at Ghadechi. The maximum temperature is from 6° to 7° in excess of the normal in Rajputana, Central India and at Agra, Jhansi, Jacobabad, Deesa, Saugor, Khandwa, and Amraoti, and the minimum 7° to 12° in excess in Rajputana, Deesa and Bhuj. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Deesa, and the lowest 50° at Jubulpore. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Ceylon and at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Bangalore and Mangalore. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (2·43"), light to moderate showers at Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Cochin and Calicut, and a few drops at Bangalore. Local showers are probable in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, in Mysore, and at a few stations in the Madras Presidency.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Nov. 15.

Tuesday; Pressure has been stationary over Tenasserim and Lower Burma and has increased over the remainder of the country. The rise has been rapid over Sind and the Punjab and the depression over the western desert on the previous day has disappeared. Pressure is highest in the Punjab and lowest over Lower Burma, Tenasserim and the adjacent sea area. Pressure is now practically normal over the peninsula and in considerable defect in the Gangetic plain and Burma. Winds are more northerly than usual in Ganjam where the weather is fine with clear skies. Winds have shifted to north-east in Gujarat, but are practically unchanged in most other places. The force is light to moderate generally. Light to moderate rain has fallen in Southern India, the largest amount reported being 09 inch at Negapatam and Cochin. Heavy rain has been again received at Colombo. Fine weather holds steadily over Northern and Central India and Burma. Temperature has increased rapidly in Rajputana and elsewhere the changes are unimportant. Weather is cooler than usual in Burma, Bengal, Assam and Behar and warmer than usual over the remainder of the country. The excess is most marked in Rajputana, where it averages eight degrees in amount. Showers will probably fall again during the day in Southern India, but elsewhere fine clear weather continues.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th November, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dex. Fah. ....inches 29·829
Temperature of the Air..............................degrees 82·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer.............................. 77 6
Dew Point.. 75·9
Relative humidity of Air .... ·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .. 0·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ....degrees 87·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 77·9
General Directions of wind* ......NW, NNE, ENE, NW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ....miles 176

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT—November 14.

10 p.m. ... ... 80·4

TUESDAY—November 15.

6 a.m. ... ... 77·3
10 a.m. ... ... 82·7
2 p.m. ... ... 87·2
4 p.m. ... ... 86·2

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed of parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Uganda, 3,450 tons, Captain J Black, sailed on Monday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, from Mauritius.

THE Clan Line steamer Clan Macrae, 1,664 tons Captain William Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, (4th October,) via Liverpool and Manchester, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Den of Airlie, 2,275 tons, Captain W Jarvis, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from London, (8th October) via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and 730 packages of explosives.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingston, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karrachee, 12th November, via Kathyawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Captain Hatch, Mr McLaran, Mr R Blakemann, Mr W Blakemann, Mr Dayster, and 95 deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 15.

Vessels,	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson		A Munjee
H M S Sphinx		Baker	Wet Basin	Royal Navy
Kt Commander	2731	Durant		K N & Co
Patna	1164	Acheson	P Gulf	M M & Co
Wardha	2563	Anderson		M M & Co
Crathie	...	Barnwell	Karachi	W & A G & Co
Baghdad	819	Hill		M M & Co
Bhundara	2215	Stebbing		Do
Unison	760	Torbjoni		R S & Co
Bulmouth	2607	Barry		W & A G & Co
King Arthur	1047	Owen		B & P S N Co
Courland	764	Fairweather		D Abdulla
Nevasa	1915	Jacobs		M M & Co
Naderi	1169	Hanson		B & P S N Co
Kilwa	234	Nacoda		A Munjee
Khandalla	1318	Whitehead		M M & Co
Mascott	2018	Ross		Bombay Co
Camorta	1357	Magenis		M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Leftwich	Calcutta	T M & Co
Clyde	2198	Denny	Aden	P & O Co
Camorta	1351	Magenis		M M & Co
Sirsa	1675	Collins		Do

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 15.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Castello	2339	Gresham	Hull	17-11	F M & Co
C	Naseri	912	Raffin	Red Sea	19-11	B & P S N Co
H	Ileaface	373	Syed	Maculla		A Munjee
N	Braunfels	1888	Warchmeister	Antwerp		Glade & Co
R	Clan Mackay	1653	Wadge	Dunkirk		F M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Agents.
Indravati	515	Adam	Shprd & Co
Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Do
Sabermati	524	Fuckeera	Do
Satrunji	547	Budroo	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Uganda	3150	Block	Calcutta		M M & Co
3	Carthage	2293	Gadd		26-11	P & O S N Co
6	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	22-11	P & O S & Co
9	Haddon Hall	2277	Cameron	Karachi		K N & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Gordon	London	19-11	P & O Co
13	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	18-11	M M & Co
16	Anapa	2250	Williamson			K N & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Bhundara........2936 tons gross..........M M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	Den of Airlie s	Jarvis	London via Karachi
15	Salazie s	Negri	Marseilles, Oct 30
	Clan Macrae	Elliott	Glasgow, Oct 4
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, Nov 12

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Kt Commander s	Durant	Calcutta
	Amra s	Martyr	Karachi, &c
	Uganda s	Black	Calcutta

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Parramatta for China
" Nevasa for Zanzibar, &c
" Dwarka for Kurrachee

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS. Date.	ARRIVALS. Vessels.	ARRIVALS. Commander.	ARRIVALS. From	DEPARTURES. Date.	DEPARTURES. To
	September				
8	Melpomene H Ms	Batten	Cruise		
	October				
8	Elphinstone R I M	McArthur	Perim		
16	Chiltern	Starkey	Perim		
17	Loch Tay	Stephen	Barry	31	Calcutta
29	Canning R I M	Baugh	Bombay	4	Bombay
30	Falcon	Craig	Zeilla	31	Hodeida
	Duke of Fife	Cox	Bribane		London
	Caledonia	Gordon	London	30	Bombay
	Darmstadt	Koenemann	China		Bremen
31	Saida (Aust Corvette)	Cuarde	Suez	3	Zanzibar
	S Barkhud	Wilkinson	Perim	2	Perim, &c
	November				
1	Rahmanieh	M Bey	Suez		Suez via Red Sea Port
	Clan Murray	Barham	Calcutta	1	London
	General	Kiene	Zanzibar		Hamburg
2	Palestina	Brusaca	Mussowa	2	Mussowa
	Rewa	Morris	Calcutta		London
	Woodcock	Laird	Somali coast	3	Somali coast
	Naseri	Raffin	Jeddah	3	Bombay
3	Oriental	Seymour	Sydney		London
	Wagner	Cave	Bombay		Marseilles
	Clyde	Denny	Bombay	6	Bombay
4	Petersburg	Patachisky	Vladivostok	4	Odessa
	Clan Macleod	Walker	Madras		London

Aden, Nov. 5.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 15.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—32 cwt fishmaws 50 cwt deer horns Hassum Alloo and Co, 8 bales skins, 1 cwt fishmaws, A Peerbhoy Domjee, 200 cwt buffalo horns Jan Mahomed Remtoola, 83 bales hemp, Purshotum Bhimjee, 8 bales woollen and cotton carpets, Mowjee Bhowjee 35 cwt deer horns Goolam Hoosein Mohomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Braunfels s—4002 cwt Gingellyseed, John Fachiri, 200 cwt rapeseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co,

FOR DUNKIRK.

Anapa s—2000 cwt rapeseed Megjee Mohomed and Co. 1000 cwt gingellyseed, 8000 cwt rapeseed 2000 cwt linseed, 400 1-2 cwt Mustardseed, Volkart Brothers, 2000 cwt linseed David Sassoon and Co,

FOR NEW YORK

Caledonia s—1 bale woollen carpets, King King and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Parramatta s—700 bales twist E Ebrahim and Co

FOR SHANGHAI

Parramatta s—225 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 400 bales twist Sasoon J David and Co, 40 chests opium David Sassoon and Co. 18 1-2 chests opium, E Noordin and Co, 37 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co, 9 chests opium, Cursetji Bomanjee and Co, 29 chests opium, Talati and Co 79 chests opium N G Abraham, 11 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co,

MAX O'RELL ON ANGLO-FRENCH RELATIONS.

SPEAKING at the conclusion of a lecture at Penrith on October 26 Max O'Rell referred to the Fashoda question. He said that he had drawn a few contrasts between the French and the English. He would now like to avail himself of the two or three similes that had been accorded him on both sides of the English Channel, and to try and destroy a few of the thousands of idiotic prejudices which obtained between Englishmen and Frenchmen. To see two nations like those—the happiest and richest, he thought the most intellectual and certainly the most industrial—to see those two nations of civilization respect each other, should be the desire of every sensible man, whether he dwelt on the north or south of the Channel. (Applause.) For the last twenty-five years he had lived six months of the year in France, and six months in England, and he may say he had never met a Frenchman whose opinion was worth anything, who did not entertain for England feelings of the greatest admiration, and he never met an Englishman who did not entertain the same feeling towards France. He said that that respect would be perfectly safe were it not for the ravings of a few newspapers on both sides of the Channel. He believed that France and England united in themselves all the gratitude that intellect and industry, could give, and the union of these two nations, the pioneers of civilization and freedom and the arts of peace, had been growing closer during the past few years, and it justified this, that they would ever be found encouraging each other in the interests of peace and liberty. (Applause.)

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1-2d. per bottle.

NOTICE.

A VISITORS' BOOK for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (Except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT between 10 a. m. and 6 p. m. from 17th November, 1898.

By Order,
A. D. YOUNG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Government House, Mahableshwar, 15th November, 1898.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT.
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India,

LAWRENCE & MAYO'S tinted EYE-PRESERVERS are invaluable for cooling the Eyes and protecting them from the Sun and Dust.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
ILLUSTRATED LIST FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE STUTTGART
Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
The best Piano for the Climate of India.
Have been in use in India over 50 years.
SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:—
MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS,
YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.
ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.
YOUR VISITING CARD.
Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate 4 0
Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Rs. 1 per line extra.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

Subscribers to the BOMBAY GAZETTE resident in Bombay can obtain the EVENING EXTRA prepared for residents in the Mofussil free of charge by sending for it at 5 P.M. to the Publishing Offices, No. 29, Church Gate Street, Fort.

This SPECIAL EXTRA will give Reuter's telegrams and telegrams of important news from our correspondents in India, with a summary of the day's news, reports of important cases in the High Court and Presidency Magistrates' Courts, the current rate of exchange, arrival and departure of shipping, &c., &c.

When the English Mail arrives early, the Special Extra will give all the important news from Europe.

For a fee of Rs. 2 per mensem Reuter's Telegrams will be delivered daily on their arrival and the Special Extra at 5 p.m. at offices and residences in and around the Fort.

To non-subscribers the charge for the *Bombay Gazette* Evening Extra (with Reuter's Telegrams up to the hour of issue) will be One Anna per copy.

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.
THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.
A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—
STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS, AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W.C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "PULLICATE LONDON."
A. B. C. CODE USED.
CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a Line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions of Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

LONDON (ENGLAND).
HAXELL'S
FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.
CENTRAL AND COMFORTABLE.
WITHIN EASY DISTANCE OF ALL RAILWAY TERMINI.
APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED
LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Order, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 15.

IN Consols there was an advance in London yesterday of ⅛ per cent, making the price 110 7-16. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent., to 101 1-2; but Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·35 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1 per cent. higher, at 115; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities remained at £61 11-16. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3¾d. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 5-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 3-8 per cent. Bar Silver was 1-8d. less in value at 27 15-16d. per oz.; and in New York 1-4 cent, at 60 3-4 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-8 cent lower, at 4·85 1-8 dollars. Braziers' Copper was quoted at £63-10s.

For Guzerat Yellow Rapeseed the quotation was 37s. per 416 lbs., January-February shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market flat; for Cawnpore Yellow Rapeseed, 36 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November-December shipment, to Havre, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market flat; Brown Rapeseed, 34 1-2s. per 416 lbs., November and December shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal; Linseed 38 1-4s. per 416 lbs. November-December shipment to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady yesterday, Surats dull, Arrivals steady. The day's sales were 15,000 bales, and the Imports 62,000 bales. Spot prices were unchanged, while American Arrivals were 1-64d. higher in all positions, 2 61-64d. per lb. being quoted for November and March-April deliveries. The Manchester Market closed firm.

In New York Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16 cent. higher at 5 3-8 cents. per lb.; February Futures 7 points, at 5·26 cents., and May 6 points, at 5 38 cents. per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 81,000 bales.

The American crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	4,46,000	406,000	281,000
" " to U. Kingdom	197,000	131,000	128,000
" " to Continent	150,000	135,000	156,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	3,142,000	2,896,000	2,899,000
exports to U. K. do.	1,060,000	887,000	980,000
" to Continent do.	903,000	890,000	797,000
Stock in the Ports	11,10,000	880,000	1,059,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 11th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,930,000	3,051,810	3,422,190
" " Surats	65,000	47,860	1,53,180

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	692,000	428,570	521,680
" London	5,000	4,000	8,500
American Afloat	480,000	395,000	447,000
East Indian	2,000	1,000	5,000
Total	1,179,000	828,570	985,180
Price of Mid.-Americans	3d.	3 7-32d.	4 19-32d.
" Good Bhownugger	2 9-16d.	3 25-32d.	2 27-32d.
Difference	7-16d.	7-16d.	3-4d.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,670	bales.
Wheat	18,018	cwts.
Linseed	11,649	"
Rapeseed	5,708	"
Gingellyseed	24,080	"
Poppyseed	3,059	"
Castorseed	2,626	"
Rice	4,874	"

The Banks and local markets are still closed for the "Devalee" Holidays, and will re-open to-day (Wednesday).

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

NOVEMBER 15.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur and accepted at sender's risk.

Turkish route right.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1898-99:—

In the month of Sept 1898.

	GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	3896056	5309538	9205594
Exports	1981230	1336856	3318086
Net Imports	1914826	3972682	5887508
To the end of the month of Sept 1898, Progressive.			
Imports	38271151	56334990	94606141
Exports	11432509	30552665	41985174
Net Imports	26838642	25782325	52620967

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1898-99:—

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE)

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Sept 1898	26,157	5,38,367*	5,64,524
To the end of the month of Sept 1898, (Progressive)	16,66,080	3,42,43,191	3,59,09,271
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Sept 1898	3,31,001	4,20,248	7,51,249
To the end of the month of Sept 1898 (Progressive)	11,69,835	3,67,43,057	3,79,12,892

* Of which Rs. 4,83,170 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

OPIUM REVENUE.

Opium Revenue to date compared with the Estimates for the year 1898-99:—

Latest Month

	In Nov 1898 Bengal	In Oct 1898 Bombay	Total
Estimate	32,50,000	10,00,000	42,50,000
Actual	36,87,275	12,09,000	48,96,275
Better than Estimate	4,37,275	2,09,000	6,46,275

Eight sales of Bengal Opium and seven months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Nov 1898 Bombay	To end of Oct 1898 Bengal	Total.
Estimate	2,60,00,000	73,00,000	3,33,00,000
Actual	2,62,49,100	77,29,750	3,39,78,850
Better than Estimate	2,49,100	4,29,750	6,78,850

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana Holkar, ScindiaNeemuch, RewariFerozepore and CawnporeAchnera State Railways)

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th October 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,05,000	1,98,000	4,000	3,30,000
Or per mile of Railway	63	11	2	197
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	19,14,266	15,76,797	35,707	25,17,688
Total for 17 weeks	20,19,266	17,66,797	39,707	29,47,688
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,11,408	1,47,186	5,601	2,60,379
Per mile of Ry. do.	66	88	3	155
Total to corresponding date do.	20,62,636	17,28,016	66,300	28,60,494

Increase for the week ......Rs. 69,621
Ditto to date ...... " 87,194

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 26th October, 1898, on 17·28 Miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	100	...	400
Or per mile of Railway	17	6	...	23
For previous 16 weeks of half-year.	5,112	3,956	21	8,089
Total for 17 weeks	5,412	3,056	21	8,489
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	91	302	5	398
Per mile of Ry do.	5	18	..	23
Total to corresponding date do.	4,854	3,182	76	8,112

Decrease for the week ......Rs. 2
Increase to date ...... " 377

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOAS—November 11, at Naini Tal, the wife of H J Boas, C S, of a son

DE NORONHA—November 11, at 97, The Mall, Cawnpore, the wife of Mr W C de Noronha, of a son

HARVEY—November 10, at Amritsar, the wife of F J Harvey, Executive Engineer, State Railways, of a daughter

JOYCE—November 10, at Calcutta, the wife of W H Joyce, of a son.

McINTYRE—November 10, at Keonta, Dalsingh Serai, the wife of J T McIntyre, B and N W Railway, of a son

SINHA—November 3, at Bareilly, the wife of Shivanath Sinha, of a daughter

MARRIAGE.

HENRY—ALLEN—November 12, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev A G Luckman, M A, Ebenezer Henry to Louise, widow of the late J A Allen, of New York, U S A

DEATHS.

PAPAGHEEKA—November 6, at the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, of chronic asthma and bronchitis, Gheeka Papagheeka, aged 65 years

PULLEN—November 9, at Cawnpore, of Syncope, due to heat apoplexy, Arthur St John, son of A W Pullen, Bandmaster

HONGER—November 9, at Delhi, from fever and pneumonia, the Rev Frederick Charles Faulkner Thonger, of the Cambridge Mission, aged 29 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1898.

THE Secretary of State has deemed it necessary to repeat, endorse and accentuate the virtuous horror expressed by the Punjab Government and the Government of India that Mr. Thorburn, a distinguished Financial Commissioner, should have been so inconsiderate as to say out with candour and courage, and what all Simla thought, with respect to the frontier policy that found its culmination in a revolt of the frontier tribes which kept 70,000 troops employed for the best part of the year to restore the *status quo ante*. Mr. Thorburn did not speak in his official capacity. He was present amongst the audience that assembled to hear Colonel Hutchinson describe the Tirah campaign in a lecture that he has since expanded into an interesting history of the campaign. In our notice of that work we called attention to certain omissions which afflict the historic conscience. Mr. Thorburn, when listening to the lecture, noticed the same or very similar *lacunæ*, and in the discussion which followed he naturally expressed his desire to have them filled up. He spoke out what was in the mind of the audience and indeed in the mind of the whole country—that the aggressive policy pursued in recent years, the continual encroachment on territory that had been independent for two thousand years, had alarmed even the tribes that had been most friendly to us and made them our enemies. He also referred to the hardship inflicted on our own subjects over wide areas when the carts and cattle of the villagers are impressed, and the villagers themselves compelled to leave their fields to serve in distant and difficult and dangerous regions as drivers and camp followers undergoing great hardships and injury to life and limb, for very inadequate compensation. The opportunities for oppression, the blackmailing on the part of subordinates, do not pass unimproved, and the widespread discontent and disaffection sown broadcast over the regions placed under contribution for military expeditions into the mountains beyond the frontier every year, can easily be imagined. Mr. Thorburn did the State great service in drawing the attention of the Government and of the public to this accompaniment of a spirited foreign policy. He also spoke of the shameful abandonment of our faithful Khyber Rifles, when the hostile tribesmen were gathering to attack them. With 12,000 men close at hand, no effort was made to reinforce them; and Captain Barton, the European officer at command being withdrawn and refused permission to rejoin, they were left to their fate. The indignant allusion to that most unpleasant incident drew approving cheers from the audience in which the military element preponderated.

The Viceroy and his military admirers were present, but they did not applaud the speaker. That could scarcely have been expected. But they did not fail to observe that the sympathies of the great majority of those present, whose loyalty none dare question, were with Mr. Thorburn. The lecturer was a distinguished officer, and officers of all grades were present, some joining in the discussion. But none controverted, or protested against the manly words of the honest and high-placed civilian, who entered a fearless protest against what he regarded as injurious to the best interests of the State. Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister, replied to the criticism with vigour, and defended the policy of the Government. That was quite right and fitting. It is what would occur at any gathering of the kind in England, and the free interchange of conflicting views could not fail to educate the public on the points at issue. If the arguments put forward on behalf of the policy openly challenged were the stronger, the Government could only profit by the discussion. That was probably the view of Sir James Westland. But it was not that of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, Sir Mackworth Young. His Honour saw nothing in Mr. Thorburn's criticism but "a grave impropriety, to which must be added the charge of discourtesy to the Government, in making an attack on Government in his Excellency's presence before a mixed audience." Sir Mackworth Young never sat in the House of Commons; if he had he would know that it is ridiculous to regard criticism of a particular policy or measure as an attack on the Government, and as an act of personal discourtesy to the statesman at the head of the Government. The Viceroy and other members of the Government were present at a meeting to hear Colonel Hutchinson lecture, and the discussion which would follow. Is it to be supposed that in such discussion nothing must be said that is not laudatory of every act of the powers that be? Or that disapproval of a particular policy is to involve severe censure, or even condign punishment, if the man who has the straight-forwardness to express his real opinion is a Government official, even when long and distinguished service vouch for his good faith and loyalty? Sir Mackworth Young holds that the duty of a Government official is to praise the Government; if he cannot do that, he must hold his peace. Actuated by that high sense of official duty, His Honour appears to have held a revolver to Mr. Thorburn's devoted head and elicited the following "apology":—"With reference to my speech on the 28th June, I realize that in the heat of speaking I used expressions which have been regarded as an attack on the Government, and that such expressions should not have proceeded from a Government servant. Further, I recognize they were discourteous to the Viceroy, who was present, and I can only say I feel deep regret, both for the expressions used, and for the unintended discourtesy." That was duly remitted to the Government of India in the Home Department on the 12th July, recommending that the apology be accepted. Mr. Hewett, the Home Secretary—who will be much better employed as Secretary to the Plague Commission now about to visit India—replied in official form to the Government of the Punjab, stated, "that the Governor General fully agreed with the Lieutenant Governor's views and approved of the action taken by him, the Government of India concurring. Mr. Thorburn's conduct was gravely improper and disloyal." "While the Government of India are constrained to agree with the Punjab Government that the speech did convey the impression that the attack was a deliberate one, they accept Mr. Thorburn's assurance that this was not the case, and his disclaimer and apology are formally accepted." There is some reason to fear that the word "formally" in this latter sentence may have a double meaning, and the acceptance is *pro forma* only. Mr. Thorburn is on the roster for promotion to the highest offices open to the ambition of the more fitted civilians of the Bengal Service. It has yet to be seen whether there is any foundation for the belief entertained on the other side of India, that Mr. Thorburn's free canvassing of the forward-policy—since modified by the Secretary of State—will cost him the preferment which was within his reach before he took part in the discussion of Colonel Hutchinson's paper. We will not lightly assume that such a belief is well founded.

But what is certain is, that the Government of India forwarded the correspondence just mentioned to the Secretary of State, prudently withholding comment. Had there been any, it might have been considered necessary to express an opinion as to the truth or otherwise of the short extempore speech prompted by the reticences noticeable in the lecture. It is not alleged by either the Government of India, or the Government of the Punjab, that what Mr. Thorburn said was at variance with known facts, or that it misrepresented them. The greater the truth the greater the libel, though exploded as a legal dogma, is evidently held for gospel at Simla. Lord George Hamilton accepts without question Sir Mackworth Young's view that a speech delivered off-hand in the course of an animated debate on a subject inviting difference of opinion, was a deliberate and "somewhat violent attack on the policy and proceedings of Government;" and then proceeds to lay down the principle that "it is improper for any officer to convey to the public, whether in writing, or in a speech, or otherwise, any opinion upon matters of Government policy which are, or are likely to become, the subject of public discussion. It is, of course, inevitable that cases must from to time time occur in which the decisions of Government do not commend themselves to officers who may have to carry them out. On such an occasion officers in question, after making proper representations to their official superiors, have only two courses open, namely, either to acquiesce loyally and silently in the decision of the responsible authorities, or resign their positions in the service." Submit or resign, and submit in silence. That is the law and the prophets for a body of men whose loyalty and self-devotion the Secretary of State lauds to the skies in the next sentence. Lord George Hamilton would have been better advised had he pigeon-holed the correspondence in which wounded vanity sought to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. Mr. Thorburn's speech gave so much offence, not because it was "somewhat violent," which it was not, but because it was true.

MR. A. L. M. WOOD, the chief Inspector of Factories in Bombay, has written what Mr. Morison, the Collector of Land Revenues, in forwarding it to Government, calls a careful and interesting report on the working of the Indian Factories Act. This description, however, is perhaps misleading. Mr. Wood's report deals with the working of the Bombay Factories, rather than the working of the Indian Factories Act in Bombay. And its author deals with many phases of factory work which scarcely come within his province. The Millowners' Association, as well as individual firms, may have something to say on that point. But it cannot be gainsaid that the report is interesting, if not quite careful, as Mr. Morison claims. For it cannot be described as careful if Mr. Wood has travelled beyond the point the provisions of the Factories Act lay down. But it is original; it is good reading and further than that, many of the strong remarks Mr. Wood makes are indisputably true—a quality, the recognition of which, will prevent interested parties making a very vigorous protest. His observations open with a criticism of the measures which are being taken by millowners to supply fresh air to half-stifled workpeople, measures which agents and managers, as well as inventors, may think fully efficacious, but which Mr. Wood as a factory inspector does not. Which is likely to be right—managers who have spent a life-time in mills, or Mr. Wood who has been an inspector at intervals since February 1897—there may be some very decided opinions. Suffice it to say, there is now more than one invention. and possibly the second, if not the first, will eventually meet with Mr. Wood's approval. But the portion of his report which is most valuable, whether as a treatise on mill-management on Bombay, or as a history of the industrial year, is that which is headed, "General Condition." It is a well-written, comprehensive chapter on the Bombay mill industry in 1897, which might well be incorporated in the story of Bombay in the plague, the author having evidently taken the utmost interest in mills and mill-hands, as well as in owners and managers. However, he scoffs at that section of the report of the Mill-owners' Association which claims high-minded motives for the action of employers in keeping mills open during the prevalence of the plague; and he seems inclined to believe that the pice per pound commission on production had more to do with it than pure philanthropy. However, the inspector traces from this point the inception of a labour-question comparable to those of Europe. His account of the struggles between capital and labour forms an accurate narrative of the progress of events. Things, he tells us, have now generally relapsed into their old position before the first epidemic. But we are assured that there remains in the chawls of Byculla and Parel "a spirit of independence, not to say of unrest, which was unknown before. The immemorial trades-unionism of caste, and kinship and country has for the first time asserted itself, and not without a measure of success: it will make itself felt again should need arise." Of the two schemes by which the Mill-owners' Association hopes to cope with this independence and unrest, these incipient wars of capital and labour, Mr. Wood commends that by which each mill shall house its own hands. The scheme would, he thinks, lead to the supplying to the work-people of the necessaries of life—not excepting that all-pervading necessary, credit—and even of some of its comforts; to the substitution of competition in the provision of good dwelling-rooms, and of facilities for obtaining necessaries and comforts; for competition in mere money-wages; and to the creation of clans of men who will hold to the same mill for better or worse, from father to son, as they hold to their forefathers' fields. Perhaps, modestly adds Mr. Wood, this is a dream, but it is a good dream, and he thinks he may therefore be pardoned for indulging in it now, because the small beginning made toward the close of last year, was not enough to justify any matter-of-fact estimate of the future failure or success and development of the scheme. Yes, and he may also be pardoned for introducing all this into a report on the working of the Factories Act; for whether it is in place, or out of place, the bulk of it makes the report more pleasant reading than the general run of blue-books, besides being instructive and of historical value.

THE presidency plague returns for the past week are not so gratifying as those of a week ago. From 5,907 attacks and 4,388 deaths the figures rose respectively to 6,223 and 4,858. In Bombay city the totals are smaller both as regards attacks and deaths. Karachi on the other hand shows a considerable increase while Poona city has been absolutely free. Clean bills of health are also returned by Ahmedabad, Khandeish, Ratnagiri, Karachi district, Hyderabad, Shikarpur, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, Mahi Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Dharampur, Sachin and Janjira. Heavier totals than in the preceding week are reported by Broach, Thana, Dharwar, Bijapur, Baroda and Kolhapur. Dharwar still heads the list having 2,940 attacks and 2,374 deaths in the week, but in Kolhapur the plague has made the most rapid strides. From 623 attacks and 463 deaths last week the numbers have leapt up 820 and 599. Numerous correspondents have criticised the plague operations in that agency and in face of figures it is clearly time Government satisfied itself that efficient measures are being taken. The experiences of other plague-stricken places should have pointed the right course to take long before this. It is satisfactory to find from the returns that no European incurred or fell a victim to plague in the past week. The number of deaths from plague among all classes since its first outbreak is now stated at close upon a lakh and a-half.

THE mail is expected to arrive at 5 o'clock on Friday morning, not afternoon, as before stated.

MR. MCINTOSH, late Secretary of the Indian Famine Commission, has rejoined his appointment in the Secretariat of the Bengal Board of Revenue.

MAJOR DEANE, Political Officer, Malakhand, proceeded last week on a short tour of inspection along the Chitral road. Everything remains quiet in that part of the world.

COLONEL GREY, Chairman of the Simla Municipality, will not resign his post, it is understood, until the spring, when he takes up an appointment in a Native State in the Central Provinces.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the raising of the Gurkha Mountain Battery, regarding which some mention had been recently made.

THE following Volunteers are granted the long Service medal:—Mussoorie Rifles—Sergeants Sells and Earle; Agra Rifles—Lance Corporal Cripps; North-Western Railway Rifles—Quartermaster-Sergeant Fay, Color-Sergeant Galbraith and Bugle-Major Wilds.

THE Himalayan survey party in Baluchistan, under Colonel Wahab, R.E., will recess in future at Mussoorie instead of Quetta, and the Frontier Drawing Office at Simla will also be removed to Mussoorie, in order to be near the frontier party with which it is closely connected.

THE North-Western Railway traffic earnings continue to show a decrease on last year when the frontier operations were in full swing. For the week ended October 29th the earnings were Rs. 6,81,193, being a decrease of Rs. 49,906 on the same period for last year. To date the increase in the present financial year is Rs. 23,64,470.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 15th Oct. were, for passngers, etc., Rs. 66,703, and for goods, etc., Rs. 92,154, making altogether Rs. 1,58,857, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 152. During the corresponding week in 1897 the receipts were Rs. 1,79,566, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 172.

IN consequence of irregularities detected in the system of Municipal finance at Agra, the Lieutenant-Governor has called upon the Municipal Board to show reason why it should not be suspended for such time as Government may think necessary. The Board is practically offered as alternative the appointment of a secretary, in whose ability to put matters right Government would have confidence.

A TIGER drive on a large and determined scale is being organised by Sir Frank Sweetenham in Perak, where one or more man-killers are terrifying the inhabitants. The shoot has been fixed for Saturday, the 19th November, at Enggor, on the Perak rever, the present terminus of the Kinta Valley Railway. There will be 2,200 beaters, and the line of guns will be two miles long.

HITHERTO Military and Civil Assistant Surgeons who have been in independent medical charge of districts, have not been considered first-class officers for purposes of travelling allowance, a hardship which the Government of India has just recognised and remedied by ruling that in future these classes of officers will be entitled to travelling allowance at first class rates. This concession will be much appreciated, and removes a hardship.

IN recognition of his services in Afghanistan, Risaldar-Major Baha-ud-din Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, and Aid-de-Camp to His Excellency the Viceroy, will be granted, on retirement, 1,200 acres of land, yielding a net annual rental of Rs. 2,000 on the Gogra Branch of the Chenab Canal. The personal allowance of Rs. 1,750 per annum, now drawn by him, will cease from the date on which he will be put in possession of the land.

THE Kachins in the far away districts of Upper Burma are a wild uncivilised race, but, remarks the "Pioneer," curiously enough they are keenly sensitive in the matter of breach of promise of marriage. As they have no courts in which suits for damages can be instituted, and as of course the humour of "Trial by Jury" is unknown to them they adopt summary measures when one of the contracting parties to a projected marriage or his relatives concerned break off the match. Thus in the last report regarding the administration of the Northern Shan States we read that among the Kachins in North Hsenwi the most serious feud brought up during 1897-98 was one of several years standing between the Lasis and Lataws of Mong-wi-Circle. "A breach of promise of marriage was followed by the looting of cattle, and culminated in a general skirmish in which two men were killed and three wounded. After fines orders had been passed the respective headmen made friends and promised to consider the account closed for good and all." Another breach-of-promise case between two other circles also threatened serious results, but the local British Officer warned both sides as to the consequences of any disturbance, and an amicable agreement was made without further intervention on his part. It must be said, however, for the Kachins that unlike the Pathans they do not relish blood-feuds: as a rule they like to settle them by negotiation, and it is here that the British official comes in, his good sevices being appreciated by both sides even in a feud of long standing.

THE near approach of the Mecca pilgrimage season has caused Government to issue stringent regulations to prevent the conveyance of plague infection from India to Arabia. Necessarily strict as these rules are, it is unlikely that they will be absolutely prohibitive to a large number of Indian Muhammadans. An opportunity, however, presents itself to enlightened Muhammadans who have the material welfare of their religious brethren at heart, and to the Muhammadan native press, to make widespread the well-considered advise of the Indian Government to all intending pilgrims. Stringent and even harsh as the quarantine rules governing the Hedjaz pilgrims may seem, they are mild in the extreme compared with those which will be experienced in Arabia. "Inconvenience and harassment" are the formal words which the Indian Government makes use of to describe the effect of the Turkish regulations. The actuality may easily be imagined and, in the circumstances the advice given to natives of India to postpone the pilgrimage to Mecca for another year is sound.

THE details of work in the Indian Postal Department, remarks a contemporary, are on the whole so worthy of admiration, that reasonable complaints as a rule only require report to the authorities to receive correction. But in the matter of writing on the face of a post-card in addition to the address, the Post-master-General in Madras, persists in clothing himself in red-tape. A correspondent forwards us a post-card which contains on the face, besides the address, the word "local" and the date: for this a fine of half an anna was levied, and appeal to the Postmaster-General elicits the reply that no charge is made for the word "local," but the fine for the date is not irregular. The absurdity of this decision lies in the fact that the public are quite able to circumvent the Department by not signing their names or giving a detailed address on the reverse of a post-card. Many formal communications are sent out on post-cards between friends, in which initials only with the hand-writing afford the receiver all the clue he wants. When a post-card on which a fine is levied, is given to the addressee, the obvious course is to read it, and then return it to the postman, with the word "refused" written on it. The fine then properly recoils on the sender if he can be traced, but if not the Department is troubled for nothing. Another instance of a similar nature is reported wherein a fine was levied because the post-card bore on the face a photograph or some such reproduction, with a couple of words to describe the scene, "Windsor Castle" as it might be. This post-card came from England to India, was read by the addresses and then returned to the postman. It will probably be sent back to England with every precaution, as representing a possible penny to be recovered: unfortunately it is unsigned and undated, and the recovery is improbable. Now though the rule which prohibits any writing on the face of a post-card besides the address is no doubt necessary, is it too much to ask that a little discretion might be allowed to post-masters? Official mosquitobites cause more annoyance than more serious aggravations.

THE Civil Service of the N. W. Provinces on Tuesday, says the local paper, lost by the retirement of Mr. H. D. Moule, C. S. I., one of its most prominent and best-known members. Mr. Moule's career furnishes an excellent example of the valuable work performed by the administrative officers of the service to which he has belonged; all the more valuable because Mr. Moule devoted the full term of his residence in India to the interests of the Provinces to which he was first attached. The rate of promotion for Civilians of 1863 was very different from the accelerated rate that has recently prevailed. It was not till after fifteen years that Mr. Moule obtained the charge of a district. But he entered on this charge—the best work that an Englishman can perform in India—after full preparation and with ripe experience and matured judgment. The districts of Bijnor and Cawnpore still gratefully remember his name. The Victoria Park at Lucknow owes its existence to his energy as Commissioner, and for many years he was closely associated with the Rohilkhand Division and the Rampur State. It is satisfactory to note that good service elsewhere than at headquarters does not always pass unrecognised by the authorities who award honours and distinctions. Mr. Moule is in many respects a representative of the best characteristics and traditions of the service: a good sportsman and proficient in all manly games: independent in the formation and expression of his opinions, but loyal in the execution of the policy of Government: not given to suspicion, but not easily deceived: firm, just and considerate towards his subordinates: courteous and patient towards all who had business to transact with him. During his long residence in India Mr. Moul has made many friends among all classes of the community. Few of his contemporaries are now to be found in India, but there are many natives as well as Europeans who will mark his retirement with regret,

---

BY the death of Mr. Clarmont John Daniell there has passed away yet another of those who played a noteworthy part in the suppression of the Indian Mutiny. Educated at Rugby and the East India College, Halleybury, Mr. Clarmont Daniell joined the Bengal Civil Service in 1855. Within eighteen months of his arrival in India, Mr. Daniell was actively engaged against the mutineers. In concert with the Magistrate of Etawah (Mr. Hume), Mr. Daniell, as Assistant Magistrate, was engaged in an effort to dislodge a party of rebel troopers from an enclosure of a temple in Jaswantnaggar. The two Englishmen were deserted by a small detachment of native infantry under a native officer which has been sent to aid them, and they had to make the attempt without any support. In rushing the position Mr. Daniell received a severe wound in the upper part of the jaw from a pistol shot at close quarters. The Lieutenant-Governor wrote that "we had received the account of the gallant conduct of Mr. Hume and Mr. Daniell with the greatest admiration." Mr. Daniell was one of the garrison in Agra Fort and when Delhi fell, served as a volunteer in the action fought at Aligarh under Major Montgomery. As joint Magistrate he had charge of the Etah District, and served also as Political Officer on the staff of General Penny. Subsequently Mr. Daniell was for many years Magistrate of Cawnpore, and, after an active service of thirty-one years, retired as First Grade Judge, N.W.P. During the later years of service and after retirement he devoted much thought to the study of economic questions, especially in connection with currency. His published works were "Gold Treasure in India," "Discarded Silver," and "Industrial Competition in Asia," together with numerous essays on economic subjects. He was a strong advocate of the use of gold in the Indian currency before the police of a gold currency found official favour, relying on its use to stimulate the use of silver and to improve exchanges. Mr. Daniell, on whom the Indian Government had settled a small special pension in recognition of his Mutiny services died on Oct. 1 at Burgess Hill in Sussex.

THE Archbishop of Canterbury is singular among the roll of English Primates for his hatred of pomp and decoration. Once, when the guest of a country clergyman (says the *Outlook*), he was much annoyed by the display of silver candlesticks in his room. After his lordship's departure these silver candlesticks were nowhere to be seen. The distressed clergyman at once wrote to the Bishop, as he then was, telling him of his loss and adding, "Can you tell us what has happened?" The reply came by wire: "Poor, but honest; look in the chest of drawers." This is not the only silver adventure in which Archbishop Temple has been concerned. On another occasion he was put up by a clergyman during the absence of that clergyman's wife. On leaving, the host politely expressed the hope that when next his lordship honoured the house, Mrs. Temple would accompany him. "No, thanks," the Archbishop laconically replied; "Mrs. Temple doesn't like roughing it." The clergyman's feelings were deeply hurt, for the visit had meant some expense and much anxiety to him. He unburdened his soul to his wife on her return. "Why, my dear," she exclaimed "you didn't surely put the Bishop in the pink bedroom, you did?" He did. 'Oh! then, that's it. I put all the plate in the bed!'

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MUTINOUS SPANISH TROOPS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Spanish troops at Havana have become mutinous owing to their pay being in arrears.

Senor Sagasta, the Spanish Premier, has informed the Governor of Havana that it is impossible to send money.

Cannon have been placed in position to command the main street of the city and the situation is regarded as grave.

BANQUET TO THE SIRDAR.

The East-Anglian Association gave a banquet this evening to General Kitchener at the Hotel Cecil.

The Earl of Kimberley in proposing the toast of the evening eulogised the services of General Kitchener and Lord Cromer, and congratulated Lord Salisbury whose policy, he said, with regard to Egypt the whole country supports.

LORD CURZON'S LEAVE-TAKING.

Lord and Lady Curzon paid a farewell visit to-day to Southport.

The members of the Municipality met and escorted their guests to the Town Hall, where addresses and gifts were presented to them.

In returning thanks Lord Curzon said he recognized that the first duty of a Viceroy was not one of speech, but of administration.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

Nov. 15.

The enquiry by the Court of Cassation into the Dreyfus case continues, the utmost secrecy being observed. It is expected that the decision of the Court will be given by the end of the week.

Generals Zurlinden and Chanoine were examined by the Court yesterday.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

BANQUET TO GENERAL MILES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 15.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires :—At a banquet in honour of General Miles at New York on Friday, 700 persons were present, including Mr. Chauncey Depew, Senator Wolcott, Messrs. Low, Roosevelt, and Tracy ; Captain Arthur Paget was the English guest. General Miles, responding to the toast of his health, said that war had given them reason and opportunity to appreciate obligations to the Mother Country for exerting the dignified and powerful influence of the British Empire in the maintenance of their principles and rights. (Loud cheers.)

Captain Paget was enthusiastically received. He quoted Lord Salisbury and said " We shall in future be proud whenever we see the Stars and Stripes on the warship or merchantman for we know her to be, if not an ally, at least a brother." The speaker was received with prolonged cheers.

Three cheers were given for Great Britain.

FRANCE AND THE RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

The salient features of international affairs are the increasing disposition of the French Press to belittle the advantages of a Franco-Russian alliance. The tendency of the Russian press is to emphasise friendship for the United States and enthusiastic unanimity with American statesmen and leaders of opinion regarding an Anglo-Saxon alliance.

THE AMERICAN ELECTIONS AND CURRENCY.

Mr. Lynman Gage, United States Secretary of the Treasury, summarising the recent elections, states that wherever the issue had been raised of " sound money," it vanquished " free coinage," which, as a national issue, is a closed incident. Mr. Sherman corroborates him by saying that the free coinage of silver is dead.

FRANCE AND THE OPEN DOOR.

Sir Edward Gray on Saturday, made a strong pro-Government speech.

He condemned the French behaviour towards England, respecting trading rights in Madagascar, and the repudiation of the previous open door agreement. He wished France would publish a Yellow-book on the matter, which would show that we had been invariably ready with concessions for the sake of friendship.

CRETE OFFERED TO RUSSIA.

The " Daily Telegraph's " Constantinople correspondent declares that the Sultan has offered to transfer to Russia the suzerainty of Crete in defrayal of the Turkish arrears of the war indemnity.The "Telegraphs" St. Petersburg correspondent contradicts the story.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

SIMLA, Nov, 15.

Mr. C. E. Pitman, Chief Superintendent, Punjab Division, succeeds Mr. C. H. Reynolds as Director-General of Telegraphs on the retirement of the latter officer on the 15th January next.

MILITARY NOTIFICATION.

Major O'Strehan, 9th Gurkhas is appointed Commandant, 39th Garhwal Rifles, vice Duff vacated.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Money, is appointed Commandant, 18th Bengal Lancers, vice Richasdson vacated, Lieut.-Col. Nixon becoming second in command.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR ROBERT LOW.

POONA, Nov. 15,

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, Commanding the Bombay Forces proceeds to Ahmednagar on short inspection. He will leave Poona on Monday next, arriving at Ahmednagar on Thursday the 24th instant.

PLAGUE IN THE POONA DISTRICT.

There were seven cases and five deaths in the Poona District yesterday. There was a great decline of plague in Dharwar city last week, but in the districts it is still bad, more than 100 villages being affected. Plague has also broken out in the Dharwar Jail, from which five prisoners, three warders and one clerk died. It has now almost disappeared. At present there are 360 prisoner in the jail. Quarantine has been imposed at the village of Koppal, on the border of the Nizam's torritory.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arabia, arrived here from Bombay, this morning.

The P, and O. Company's steamer Malta, arrived here from Colombo, yesterday morning.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Malacca, (extra) left here to-day for China direct.

HONGKONG, Nov. 13,

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Marquis Bacquehem, from Bombay arrived this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 15.

Mail steamer Sunda from Calcutta arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 14.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull. Good Bhownuggur 2 18-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	110 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	101 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	115
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 11-16
Bar Silver	27 15-16d

OPIUM SMUGGLING IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 15,

A smart seizure of six hundred tolas of opium was made yesterday on the steamer Madura by the preventive officers after a tedious search extending over five hours. The opium had been cleverly concealed in the fore-part of the vessel.

A CUSTOMS OFFICER DROWNED.

Mr. Clifford Campbell, a member of the Customs Preventive Service, came to an untimely end by drowning on Sunday evening during the course of his duties. Mr. Campbell and a brother officer, while patrolling the river near Mackinnon's Ghat made a seizure of a quantity of contraband opium which was in possession of a native on his way to Burma by one of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamers. They took possession of the opium ; but what precisely transpired after this between the two officers has not been cleared up. At any rate the disposal of the opium formed, it is said, the subject of some dispute between them, and after some discussion Mr. Campbell made up his mind to carry it back to the patrol boat. He was on the point of entering the boat when his foot slipped and he fell into the river. He was seen to rise once, but weighted as he unfortunately was with a heavy overcoat, he sank and was never seen again. His body was recovered yesterday. Mr. Campbell was, until lately, employed in the office of the Superenrintendent of Abkari under Mr. J. B. Siddons, and was a steady young man.

THE INDIAN SUGAR INDUSTRY.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed an important letter to the Bengal Government drawing the attention of the Lieutenant Governor to the critical position of the Indian sugar industry in consequence of the excessive increasing importations of foreign bounty-fed beet sugar into India, in the hope, that His Honor may see his way to urge the Government of India to take some steps for the protection of this important industry. The letter refers to the appointment of Mr. Ozanne of the Bombay Civil Service to the Brussels Conference which, however, decided nothing. The letter continues :—The Committee of the Chamber have been approached by the representatives of the Indian Sugar Industry, both European and Native, with a request that the Government of India should be urged to consider without loss of time, the advisability of levying countervailing duties on all bounty-fed sugar imported into India as the only means now available of preventing the gradual but steady ruin of the sugar refing industry in this country. The Committee need hardly point out that the Indian Sugar Industry is an extremly important one, the area under cane sugar exceeding 2 1-2 million acres, while the date sugar Cultivation of Jessore, Nuddea, and the surrounding districts is very considerable. It is estimated that the industry gives employment to about two million persons, and represents the annual turn-over of from 12 to 15 crores of rupees. As far as can be ascertained the revenue derived by Government from land under sugarcane is about 35 lakhs. The Committee understand that in the district of Jessore a large number of sugar refineries has been closed since the recent heavy imports of Beet Sugar at low prices have taken place. The continuance of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar will result, without doubt, in the closing of the remaining factories in that district, the Brussels Conference having failed in its object, and America having since imposed countervailing duties on Beet-sugar. India, as pointed out by the British Delegates at the Conference, is daily becoming more flooded by subsidised sugars, to the gradual but steady extinction of her own industry.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.

THE following notification was issued last evening :—

His Excellency the Governor will hold a Levee at the New Secretariat, Bombay, on Tuesday, 20th December, 1898, at 4-30 p.m.

All Civil, Naval and Military Officers, also Officers of the Consular Service and Native Officers of the Native Regiments and other Gentlemen at Bombay, are invited to attend.

Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entree are requested to bring a card with their names legibly written upon them, to give to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor before being presented.

All Officers and Gentlemen attending the Levee are requested to bring with them a good sized card, not ordinary visiting card, with their names legibly written upon it : this card to be delivered to an Aide-de-Camp, so that their names may be announced to His Excellency the Governor at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen wishing to attend the Levee, who have not already been presented, are requested to notify the same to the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor at least eight days before the date of the Levee, after which time such notifications cannot be entertained.

Officers and gentlemen wearing Uniform should appear in full dress : gentlemen not wearing Uniform should appear in morning dress.

Clergymen being University Graduates, and other gentlemen entitled to wear robes or gowns on account of Judicial or Academical office or status, should appear in such robes or gowns.

Officers of Regiments and Batteries are requested to pass by collectively : the Native Officers to be presented by their Commanding Officers.

The carriages of gentlemen who have the Private Entree will set down at the Main Entrance. All other carriages will set down at the North Door and take up at the East Door.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. AMPHITRITE.

THE Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, from Trieste left Aden for Bombay this morning (15th November). and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning. She carries the following passengers :—

Assmann Mr
Ahren Mr
Bergengren Miss
Bertone Sister
Braun Revd F
Bloch Mr
Colle Revd U
Clarke Revd C B
Duchwitz Mr A
Ellis Major C
Frerichs Mr F
Grossmann Mrs and Miss
Grebble Miss
Gottwald Mr V
Goerg Mr
Hughes Hon Mr and Mrs W C
Hand Mr Mrs and Miss
Heckelmann Revd W
Hartley Mr L W
Herbest Mr G
Horsford Mr R J
Jahn Dr
Kassmat Dr
Landberg Count
Lang Mr
Maresca Mrs
Montano Sister
Muller Dr
Maria Revd G
Massare Revd B
Meyer Revd J
Martinolich Mr
Nylen Mr
Posner Mr Mrs Miss and child
Ptelswerk Miss
Portsen Miss
Paulay Dr
Pirovano Revd A
Pizzoni Revd N
Plate Mr
Pieper Mr Erwin
Reyland Revd
Russell Mr
Rimington Mr F C
Rosengren Mr
Schritte Mr and Mrs
Steer Mr and Mrs Ph
Singer Revd F
Scarpa Mr B
Strachan Mr
Smidt Mr H
Schilling Mr
Trevor Surg Col and Mrs
Tranzen Mr and Mrs
Trotmann Mr
Valentin Revd
Voigt Mr A
Waller Major Genl and Mrs
Wapshare Col and Mrs A
Weber Profr and Mrs
Wutow Mr
Woetgen Mr G F
Ximeny Prof
Zobel Mrs
Seven Missionaries

QUEEN Wilhelmina and her mother went incognito to see the Rembrandt Exhibition at Amsterdam. As they were about to leave, on returning to the Palace, the reporters on the platform of the railway station were astonished to see one of their number, named Wuterhoven, a young man of twenty-seven, dressed in cycling costume, step forward and bow to Her Majesty, whom he approached quite closely, with the offer of his arm ! One of the police inspectors pulled him back, and removed him to a corridor, asking what he wanted. He said he only wanted to offer his arm to conduct Her Majesty to the carriage. He was placed under detention provisionally as there seemed to be a strong presumption that he was out of his mind. This, writes a Dutch correspondent of the *Westminster Gazette*, really seems to be the case. Some time ago the young man asked a journalist if he could lend him a table of logarithms, as he was constructing a formula to solve the Socialistic problem. For the rest he was a very quiet inoffensive man, and so he seems not to have attracted the suspicion of his newspaper. It appears that he had fallen into the belief that he was in love with the Queen, and that he even wrote to her many voluminous letters, which did not reach her. It seems he wanted to tell her that he thought his letters to her were intercepted, as he never got an answer. He is now under medical treatment, and the doctor has occupied himself with the reading of copies of the letters which Wuterhoven had (some eighteen pages in length) in his pocket. Queen Victoria when young was subject to the same persecution. A young woman much in evidence is very likely to become the subject of adoration to a man whose mind is not in equilibrium. The young Queen seems not to have been frightened. She asked the Chief Commissioner of Police what the incident meant, and commanded him to deal gently with the young man.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ITALIAN EXCHANGES.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 28.

THE return of the Bank of England shows that as a result, chiefly, of borrowing from the open market, " other deposits " have been incr ased by £2,124,000. Government securities have declined £905,000. Other securities have increased £1,834,000. The stock of coin and bullion has increased by £464,687, while the note circulation has decreased £142,000, thus bringing the reserve over £606,000 higher. The ratio of reserve to liability is now 48-5-8 per cent. compared with 49 per cent. last week. In the Discount Market there is a tendency on the part of the brokers to do as little work as possible, and the quotation for three months' Bank bills was weak yesterday at 3-3-4 per cent. Day to day loans are easily obtainable at 3 to 3-1-2 per cent. The Bank has purchased £146,000 in bar gold and French coin, and £12,000 has been taken for Buenos Ayres. Silver is somewhat weaker, but the tone is, on the whole, steady.

By some remarks on the course of Consols in times of crisis, a correspondent is led to put in a word of remembrance of the brothers Abraham and Benjamin Goldsmid, who, he reminds us, so courageously and skilfully provided the Goverment of Pitt with ready money. " There are those who say," he writes, " that this country would have been in a very different position had not these two early Imperialists had confidence in the future of England. No doubt the friendship of Abraham Goldsmid with Nelson helped to give them this confidence, but that they served England well at a great crisis cannot be doubted."

Much promise is given in the first number of " Sell's Commercial Intelligence." It is a crisp, bright, attractive weekly, in which the dry bones of commercial fact are made to live, an exceeding great army. Its country's welfare is its first concern, it declares and it may do much. Served in such form, commercial information will be readily absorbed by even the least enterprising of our merchants, and easily digested ; it may awaken them against the dangers of foreign competition with a success which the bulky Blue-book on British trade methods could never hope to attain. The paper marks the evolution of commercial journalism from the suet pudding to the truffle stage.

Some mystification is caused in the minds of persons not familiar with the various foreign exchanges by the occasional use of the terms " rise " and " fall " of exchange to express movements in precisely the same direction. The use of these contradictory forms of expression is dependent on the particular currency in which the rate is, as a rule, quoted. Thus, in the case of Italy, for instance, the number of lire equivalent to a given quantity of British or French coin (a sovereign in the former case and 100 francs in the latter) is stated ; hence a relative depreciation in the exchange value of the Italian currency, or of bills on Italy involving larger figures in the quotation, is referred to as a " rise " in exchange. In the case of India, on the other hand the sterling equivalent of the rupee is quoted instead of the rupee equivalent of the sovereign, and, as a relative depreciation of the rupee therefore implies lower figures in the quotation, the change in this case is spoken of as a " fall " in exchange, although from the standpoint of Italy, or India, the two movements are identical. It is worth while to point this out in order to make clear the statement of a London paper, that great alarm is being manifested in Italy at " the raising of the rate of exchange," the real meaning of which statement is that the value of bills on foreign centres is rising in terms of Italian currency, or, in other words that more Italian money has to be paid for a bill entitling the holder to a given amount in sovereign or francs in London or Paris, than formerly. Thus at the beginning of the current year the Italian exchange rate on Paris was 104·75 lire per 100 francs, whereas on the 20th inst. it had risen to 108·20 lire, and has since further advanced.

Again, at the beginnig of the year the Italian exchange on London was 26·45 lire to the sovereign, whereas this week it has been quoted 27·67 lire. It has been suggested that this relative depreciation of Italian money has been due to the balance of indebtedness having been turned heavily against Italy owing to heavy importations of foreign grain, following the lowering of the corn import duties some months ago. Another explanation is that a large amount of Italian securities have been returned to the Italian market by German investors. Both these explanations have already been referred to. Now, however, a Rome authority expresses the opinion that the position is intensified at the present time by the defects of the Italian banking law of 1893. In other countries than Italy the note issuing banks have full control over their discount rates, but in Italy they are powerless to influence the open market, and are absolutely at the mercy of the private banks and speculators. Under the law of 1893 the banks of issue are compelled to maintain a minimum discount rate of 5 per cent, while the private bank rates may be considerably lower. As a matter of fact, Italy has no really central State bank of issue, and hence, there being no powerful organisation able to exercise a control over the money market, the rate of exchange is always liable to merely speculative manipulation. The note issue, though it has been considerably reduced in recent years, is said to be still redundant, and it is urged that a strong effort should be made both by the Italian Government and the Bank of Italy to extinguish a considerable proportion of the existing fiduciary circulation. It is urged, for instance, that the still unpaid margin of the share capital of the Bank should be called up for this purpose.

The revenue returns of Cape Colony for the year ended June 30 last show a remarkable falling off, amounting to no less than £824,000. as compared with the year ended June 30 1897. The decrease in the Customs returns alone was £634.361, and the receipts from the railways show a decline of £394.444 The decrease under these two heads is only to a relaitvely small extent counterbalanced by increase from the postal and telegraph services, land revenne and stamps. It should be mentioned, however, that the estimates in anticipation of a decrease, were put at low figures, so that the deficit as compared with the estimates is only £150,000. The very large decrease in Customs revenue is of course attributed mainly to the depression in the Transvaal.

It is believed by old observers that the American crop is now certainly 10,000,000 bales ; whether it will be 11,000,000 or 12,000,000 is the question of questions. There seems to be no doubt that in the Mississippi valley, which contributed so largely to the big crop of last year, it is now backward ; the plant got a late start, and killing frost at even an average date, to say nothing of an unusually early date, would beyond question do a great deal of damage. In some parts of the cotton belt, notably in the Atlantic States, the top crop seems to be small, and the question of frost in such sections is naturally less important than elsewhere. The Texas yield seems likely to be very large ; the increase over the crop of 3,200,000 bales last year is estimated at anywhere from 8,00,000 to 1,500,000 bales. As an illustration of how large the Texas movement is, it may be recalled that for the week ending to-night the interior receipts show an increase of about 96,000 bales over those for the same week last year, the increase being almost entirely in Texas towns. This increase is attributed partly to the unusually good quality of the Texas cotton this year, a fact which assures it a very ready market at relatively good prices, while the movement is naturally accelerated thereby. There is no doubt that the " bears " here are disposed to proceed cautiously, fearing an early frost. Without an early frost they think that January will drop below 5c. The movement would be larger but for the yellow fever. Thus far there has been only a light frost, and it has had slight effect on prices.

The following table. made up from returns received by mail, shows the average minimum and maximum temperatures and the total of the average daily rainfalls from October 5 to October 11, both inclusive :—

Central Stations.	No. of Stations Reporting.	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall in inches.
Atlanta	12	86	64	·81
Augusta	11	83	64	·48
Charleston	5	[illegible]	66	·52
Galvaston	28	90	68	·88
Little Rock	12	94	60	1·78
Memphis	13	88	62	1·22
Mobile	9	90	62	·70
Montgomery	8	88	64	·50
New Orleans	8	92	68	·61
Savannah	7	90	68	·48
Vicksburg	7	90	62	1·47
Wilmington	10	84	62	·75

Mr. Thomas, the new cotton statistician, sends me his weekly report, which is as follows :—Due to the more favourable weather prevailing throughout the cotton belt, there has been some improvement in the condition of the crop as compared with two weeks ago. The present average is 80·3 per cent, as contrasted with 77·7 per cent October 1, 81 per cent September 15, and 74·4 per cent on the corresponding date last year. The crop in Arkanas shows a decline of 3 per cent during the past two weeks, from damage by heavy rains but outside of this State and small deterioration noted in Florida, Indian Territory, and Oklahama the improvement reported, while not marked has been uniform. The weather for the past ten days has been favourable, and picking has been more energetically prosecuted than heretofore. The later picked shows an improvement in quality. Reports as a rule and especially so from Texas, indicate that the crop is being moved forward with more rapidity than usual. There are various reasons assigned for this liberal movement, but by far the greater number refer to the fact that, now as always, the planter is almost wholly dependent upon the proceeds of his cotton crop for ready money, and that the demands upon him are greater at this than any other season of the year. It may be added that in States where agriculture is not greatly diversified, or, in fact, where there is but one money crop produced, the anxiety created on a declining market greatly accelerates the movement , whereas on an advancing market the movement is affected in reverse ratio. It is more than likely that the movement for some time will be very liberal.

It goes without saying to unprejudiced investigators and to conservative calculators that to now arrive at unalterable conclusions as to the size of the crop, based as such conclusions would necessarily have to be on the outward evidence as furnished by the quantity of the crop coming into sight since September 1, would more than likely prove erroneous and misleading. There is no longer a doubt but that the crop in Texas will noticeably exceed that of last year. In almost every other State indications point to a deficiency in yield that at this time does not appear at all likely to be fully offset by the increased production in Texas. On light soils the top crop is reported in many instances in the eastern and central portions of the cotton belt to be an entire failure whereas from other sections on the same kind of soil it is reported only fair. With a late frost the heavier and richer lands will produce from a fair to a good crop. Correspondents call attention to the fact that an early frost would result in greater damage than in ordinary season, owing to the lateness of growth and to the sappy condition of the plants. Answer to present inquiry regarding the movement of old cotton with the new crop suggest that there were possibly in the neighbourhood of from two hundred to three hundred thousand bales in the hands of planters carried forward on the 1st of last September. Upon this basis, which is belived to be at least approximately correct, last year's crop equalled 11,450,000 bales, instead of 11,208,000 bales as per my estimate of last November. The formers figures will be hereafter adopted for all necessary calculations and comparisons. The following statement shows the present condition of cotton, by States, as compared with two weeks, one month, and one year ago :—

States	Oct. 15, 1897. Per cent.	Oct. 15, 1898. Per cent.	Oct. 1. 1898. Per cent.	Sept. 15. 1898. Per cent.
Virginia	95	89	89	90
North Carolina	80	82	81	83
South Carolina	77	82	78	81
Georgia	76	79	75	78
Florida	85	76	78	80
Alabama	77	82	79	80
Mississippi	83	78	75	80
Lousiana	76	76	74	79
Texas	66	79	75	79
Arkansas	74	82	85	88
Tennessee	76	92	89	90
All other	84	85	87	90
Avg. for U. S.	74·4	80·3	77·7	81·0

With reference to the recent war talk, an interesting review of the effect on grain prices of European wars during the past half century is given in Mr. George Broomhall's " Corn Trade News." It will surprise many people, it is remarked, to learn that in the year prior to the outbreak of the Crimean war when Great Britain grew 14,000,000 quarters of wheat and imported 4,000,000 quarters, the average price of English wheat was only 38s. per 480lb. The history of the next few seasons is shown in the following table :—

Season.	Total home produce. Quarters.	Imports, less exports. Quarters.	Annual avg price per qr. s.	d.
1852-3	11.600,000	5,900,000	44	7
1853-4	10.500,000	6,000,000	72	11
1854-5	17,600,000	3,000,000	70	1
1855-6	14,000,000	3,300,000	73	11
1856-7	14,200,000	4,100,000	60	1
1857-8	17,300,000	5,800,000	47	8

The population during this period rose, it is estimated, from 27,500,000 in 1852-3 to 28,300,000 in 1857-8. In the Franco-Prussian war, which broke out in July, 1870, prices rose about 9s. per quarter in the first fortnight—viz., from about 45s. 6d. per 480lb. to 54s. 6d., followed by a fall of 5s. per quarter in the third week after the commencement of hostilities, and a return to the pre-war level in a further three weeks. In the next great European war, that betwen Turkey and Russia, which broke out late in April, 1877, the advance took place mostly before Russia declared war, there having been a rise of 10s. per quarter in the early weeks of April, followed by a further jump of 5s. per qurter in the last seven days of the month. From a level of 65s. per quarter on the 1st May prices fell to 55s. by the middle of June, and to 50s. by the end of October. Prices from this time continued to fall steadily until they reached the low level of about 40s. in October, 1878, three months after the Treaty of Berlin. Another memorable occasion when wheat prices rose excitedly was in March, 1885, over the Penjdeh incident. At the beginning of March in that year wheat was selling in Liverpool at about 6s. 9d. per cental (32s. 5d. per 480lb.), and by first week of April had advanced to nearly 8s per cental (38s. 5d. per 480lb.), only to fall back again to the old level by the end of May. These records " mostly tend to show how ephemeral are the rises occasioned by wars in which this country is not engaged, and how great the disturbance to the market is in the other event." In the Crimean period the price rose from 38s. to 74s. per quarter. Of course we have since become much more dependent on supplies from America and Eastern Europe than we were in the Crimean period.

BOMBAY HUNT.

THE Clan Macrae arrived yesterday with twenty-two and half couple of hounds for the Bombay Hunt: in charge of W. Bell. The steamer had to go 300 miles out of her course between this and Aden, on account of the cyclone, but hounds have landed in very fair condition, not one has been lost, and with coal weather during the ensuing month hunting ought to begin the first week in December next.

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S, CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning, Commander G. J. Baugh, will sail to-day for Portblair and Rangoon. She carries the 7th Madras Infantry, consisting of 6 officers, 2 ladies, 1 child, 13 native officers, 625 non-commissioned officers and men, 11 women, 15 children, 20 public followers, 64 private followers, and 6 horses, and 2nd Lieut. Torkington of the 2nd Suffolk Regiment. The following are the names of the officers and their families :—Lieut-Col. and Mrs. G. P. M. Pritchard and child, Major D. S. Lewis, Capt. and Mrs. H. W. Johnston, Capt. A. J. Ralph, 2nd Lt. L. F. Jenkins, and Surg-Major J. A. Burton, 7th M.

THE PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

CONSEQUENT on the plague now prevalent, the following orders are issued:—No person resident, permanently or temporarily, in the Presidency of Bombay (excluding the whole of Sindh, except Karachi), Madras, Mysore, Hyderabad States and Coorg, shall be permitted to embark from any port in India with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca. The Governor-General also directs that, (1) No person shall be permitted to embark with the object of making a pilgrimage to Mecca, except at Chittagong in Bengal, and unless and until such person has been kept under observation in a place appointed for the purpose until such time as the medical officer in charge is satisfied that all risk of such person conveying the infection of plague has been completely abated, and unless such person is conveyed from the place of observation to the place of embarkation under charge of an officer appointed for the purpose. (2) No passage tickets for Hedjaz shall be sold except at the places appointed for the detention of intending pilgrims under observation. The Government think it necessary to repeat the warning given last year that, although they decided that the pilgrimage to Hedjaz may be permitted, subject to the safeguards enumerated above, they are nevertheless convinced that intending pilgrims will be well advised in deferring their purpose until another season, in view of the specially stringent quarantine rules imposed by the Turkish Government, and the inconvenience and harassment to which it is likely they will be subjected on arriving in Arabia.

SPORT IN INDIA.

CAPTAIN REGINALD BURTON, a nephew of the late Sir Richard has just published a book on this subject :—The volume contains an unpretentions, modest and interesting account of travels and sporting experiences during the course of some ten years' service in the army. Moreover, Captain Burton unites with keen sporting instincts, a strong feeling of fair play to the wild beasts, a love of scenery, a moderate zest for the facts of Natural history, and a pleasant vein of sentiment, so that his book is not a mere callous record of bags and blood. He got most of his sport in India, and his best chapters are devoted to the noble art of tiger-hunting in the Hyderabad State of the Deccan, which is peculiarly suited to the presence of tigers. As trade follows the flag, so does the tiger not lag far behing trade—that is, civilization. None can blame him if he likes to be near villages, where tender humans and lots of cattle, having at the same time ample jungle to retreat to in the background for rest and purposes of digestion. The Nizam's dominions offer to the tiger villages, consequently villagers and cattle in abundance ; while wooded hills and perennial streams, overgrown with evergreen bushes, afford cool shade in the heat of the day. Notwithstanding the romance that surrounds him, the hunting of the tiger seldom says Captain Burton, involves any great danger. From a perch on a tree, or on the back of an elephant, the hunter usually slays his tiger at a few yards distance without peril. This phlegmatic statement from an inveterate sportsman of great experience will cause us to think twice before accepting the curdling stories with which we quiet folk in old England are so frequently startled, True, our author *has* known some sportsman ever that they have shot *many* tigers on foot ; but such satements are, he tells us, to be *received with caution*. This is a gentlemanly, a diplomatic way, of putting it. There are occasions, though, when the sportsman must take his life in one hand and his rifle in the other. Although the railroads are rapidly encroaching upon the wilds there are

STILL SOME CONSIDERABLE TRACTS OF JUNGLE

in India that are virgin ground to the sportsman. Most men follow in the beaten tracks ; Captain Burton preferred to take his chance in fresh countries. Though it involved more labour, this plan added considerably to the pleasure. Even the all-important Shikar's duties will be shared by an enthusiast. If a man is content to pull the trigger only when the game is driven past him, the sport must soon pall. Almost the best part of it is the searching for the animal's haunts, learning its habits, and arranging as far as possible the details of the hunt. The actual killing is not generally difficult, nor does it require any great skill or usually involve any great danger. But even the most active sportsman cannot do everything. It is a physical impossibility for one man to visit all likely places for tigers, say, within seven miles of his camp ; to tie up buffaloes as bait in all favourable spots ; and then next day to go round and see where kills have taken place, and be in time to arrange one or more beats for the game. The reader who wishes to have an impression of the tiger-hunter at work may imagine a camp pitched close to a river (say) whose stream, shrunk by the heat of the sun, flows in a rocky bed, amid its serpentine course through a broad valley, at times passing through stretches of field and meadowland, and anon shaded by deep forests of teak and bamboo. On either sunlit bank rise hills of considerable height, intersected by deep ravines containing cool, shady pools of water—ideal haunts for the tigers which infested them, secure retreats whence the animals could issue forth at night and ravage the herds of the surrounding villages. The first duty is to proceed to a certain sacred tomb with the Shikaris, where a goat's blood is spilt upon the rock above it, as

A SACRIFICE TO THE GODS

who protect the hunter. The flesh having been eaten, the four buffaloes are tied up near the pools of water, on whose sandy margins are imprinted the paws of large tigress, and then the party trudges home to camp. The next morning they visit these buffaloes, one of which is missing.

A broken rope, a small pool of blood, and the trail of a heavy body through the grass—these were the evidences of the tragedy that had taken place in the dead of night. . . Towards midday beaters were collected, and I took up a position some two hundred yards ahead of the kill. At length the beat commenced ; the crowd of natives advanced, uttering loud cries and beating drums ; a few pea fowl flew by, and a small stag dashed out, stood for a moment close to me, and then plunged into the jungle. And then the tigress came rapidly, seemingly with sinuous movement, through the long grass.

Even though tigers are cautious, jungle gods unpropitious, there are many compensations. The chase of the spotted deer, if not very exciting itself, leads the sportsman through the loveliest scenery. When on leave in old England our Captain says he often sighed to be back again in his favourite wilds. An exile, he had lost sight of most of his friends, the roar of cities had become distasteful to him, the quiet, orderly, serene life of the country filled him with melancholy. Here we have nothing wilder than a Hooligan left. As the hart panteth for the water brooks, so was he on such furloughs, few and far between though they were, filled with desire for his jungle. Nor are we surprised that the freedom, space, air of these wildernesses appeal to such temperaments.

It is pleasant, indeed, to wander at break of day along the margin of the tortuous stream—to scan eagerly the banks that pen in broad reaches tinted by the rays of the rising sun, where the glassy sheen of the waters is broken only by the red and grey granite rocks that jut up through the surface. And as the light of day fills the forest and clears away the mists of night, spotted herds may be seen browsing in the distance. . . The jungle teems with animal life. It is possible that a tiger may be met with : bison and blue bull may be seen, and the rough backs of crocodiles may appear

LIKE LOGS IN THE WATER

or a family of others may be observed disporting themselves and chasing the fish. And should the sportsman climb the neighbouring hills that cast their long shadows down to the water's edge, he may find a samphur stag—game more worthy of the rifle than the spotted one ; or he may meet a shaggy and crusty-tempered bear. And then—to rest on the hill top and look down on the view below, a scene beautiful to behold.

We have said that a pleasant vein of sentiment ran through these records. How many sportsmen, after hunting a ferocious tiger for days would, having killed him at last, bend over the prostrate foe and regret the life which he had taken. " He was a noble creature, and had probably wandered over these valleys for many years, as this place was far from the haunts of man. The glen in which he lay dead was strewn with huge boulders, and contained giant trees—the growth of centuries. It had probably been the stronghold of tigers through countless ages. A waterfall at the head of the ravine had worn a basin deep in the living rock. From the rocks above the basin were suspended huge stalactites, which must have taken æons of time to form." True we find no lamentations over the poor buffalo, which nerves for living bait, but even he is probably better dead than alive, having rather a hard time of it on this earth. Let us take that Philosophical view, at all events.

We do not doubt that if Captain Burton had his way the mere slaughterers would get short shrift Again and again we find him protesting against the heedless craving for big bags, and the need for preserving. Indeed, we wonder that he has been so free with his information as to shooting grounds, whether they happen to be in Kashmir, Hyderabad, or the highlands of Berar, which is a paradise if you like. Some not particularly interesting chapters on the West Indies, Russia, and Norway would, in our opinion, have been better away. Of the Indian experiences, scenery, and peoples there was room for more from such an unaffected and sympathetic pen.

IT has been decided that an officer permitted to proceed to China for the purpose of studying Chinese should not be included among the two officers allowed by the regulations to be absent on leave from a regiment.

GLASGOW AND THE INDIAN MINTS.

A WIDE DIVERGENCE OF OPINION.

THE details of the discussion on the Indian currency question which has occupied two meetings of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce are interesting because they afford evidence of a much wider divergence of opinion than appears to exist in the Manchester Chamber on the subject. It is well known that the latter body is divided into monometallists and bimetallists, perhaps pretty equally, though in pitched battles the bimetallists have uniformly been victorious. Both parties, however, have always been able to agree in opposition to any further movement for the establishment of the gold standard, and especially to the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver in our great dependency. Indeed, there have been symptoms lately that even some of the doughtiest advocates of monometallism in past years are quite ready to accept the principle of the dual standard provided a sufficiently low ratio between the two metals is adopted for coinage. In Glasgow, however, there has long been a certain advocacy of the gold standard for India ; so long, indeed, that it is held to be doubtful whether the movement for the closing of the Indian mints really originated in Glasgow or Calcutta. There has, however, been a shaking up of parties even in the Glasgow Chamber, and a feature of the recent discussion was the fact that such well-known champions of bimetallism and monometallism respectively as Mr. George Handasyde Dick and Mr. Donald Graham were found fighting shoulder to shoulder against the proposals of Sir James Westland and Mr. A. M. Lindsay for the establishment of the gold standard in India and the further contraction of the silver currency there. As an illustration of the extreme freedom of opinion in the Glasgow Chamber, it may be mentioned that

NO FEWER THAN THREE RESOLUTIONS

were submitted to the meetings. Mr. Alexander Wylie, M.P. proposed—" That this Chamber, having carefully considered the evidence before the Parliamentary Committee, have come to the conclusion that the introduction of a gold standard would be of great advantage to India." This was seconded by Mr. Douglas, who, if we remember rightly, has long been a believer in what may be described as the Herschell Committee's doctrine of exchange " in the air." As for Mr. Wylie, it was openly suggested in the discussion that, as a supporter of the present Government, he was naturally not indisposed to strike a blow in defence of Lord George Hamilton's too hasty adoption of Sir James Westland's gold standard policy. Mr. Donald Graham, however, submitted the following resolution :—"The Chamber, having considered the evidence so far as taken before the Parliamentary Committe one Indian Currency, is impressed (1) with the insuperable difficulty of introducing a gold currency, and (2) with the danger and uncertainties of a gold standard without gold currency. The Chamber is of opinion that the restriction and threatened further curtailment of currency are detrimental to the development and prosperity of India. The Chamber believes that the true interests of India will be best attained by returning, as circumstances may permit, to open mints." This proposal, which was seconded by Mr. Mayberry, is practically identical with the resolution adopted by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce in June last. Finally, Mr. James Robertson proposed—" That in view of the great importance of the subject and the diversity of opinion at present prevailing, the Chamber deems it expedient to delay any action with reference to the question of Indian currency until the evidence which is being taken by a Departmental Committee is completed." This was seconded by Mr. Nathaniel Dunlop.

MR. WYLIE'S MOTION

secured what we must consider, under the circumstances, the powerful support of the President of the Glasgow Chamber, Mr. John Galloway, who declared that he had come to the conclusion that " the policy of the Government in seeking to introduce a gold standard into India is a right and proper policy." It is noticeable, however, that Mr. Wylie himself admitted that " almost every argument in favour of the opening of the Indian mints to silver was valid if the other mints or silver-using countries in the world were allowed to be opened." This is rather vaguely expressed, as it suggests the inquiry as to which are the " silver-using " countries with closed mints. Canada may be spoken of, for instance, as a silver-using country, as she has practically no gold reserve and really circulates silver dollars, a fact which indeed led the Herschell Committe to the remarkable conclusion that gold is not necessary for a " gold standard." On the other hand, both France and the United States have more gold for currency than Great Britain possesses. We shall probably not be wrong, however, in inferring that Mr. Wylie really referred to France and the United States as the " silver-using " countries. Practically. therefore, Mr. Wylie's remarks were really a plea for an international agreement for the remonetisation of silver, and, this being the case, his mind does not seem to be at an infinite distance from that of Mr. R. P. Lamont who, opposing the gold standard policy on the ground of its impracticability, its unsuitableness for India, and the grave economic and political dangers involved in persistence in the attempt to carry it into effect, pointed out that those nations, such as Mexico, which have adhered to the silver standard appear to be more prosperous and progressive than the nations which have recently abandoned it. Mr. Wylie, however, like Lord George Hamilton, appears to have no hope of the re-opening of other mints, a perhaps unduly despondent mental attitude, considering that only last year France and the United States offered to re-open theirs.

THE ONLY DIFFICULTY

which Mr. J. H. Dickson saw in the way of an Indian gold standard was the extremely obvious and elementary fact that the Indian Government will be required to hold a quantity of gold for the world to look at, while Mr. C. T. Grant thinks that India may not only have a gold standard but a gold currency " supplemented by Indian Consols of small denominations." India has already silver Consols of small denomination, which are the basis of a considerable fiduciary issue ; we may ask whether Mr. Grant proposes to make the principal and interest of these payable in gold. Mr. Albert Smith expressed a preference for a " fixed rupee," and while arguing that the existing condition of things—under which the rupee is not " fixed "—was better than open mints would be, intimated that he desired to see the present system very much improved. He does not appear to have dealt with the important question as to how many " fixed rupees " the three hundred millions of people in India are to be allowed to have. Mr. Jack strongly opposed the idea of Government " tinkering with the currency " in order to establish an artificial monetary system, and expressed faith that the commercial opinion of the country will insist on the reopening of the Indian mints to silver ; whilst Mr. Walter Duncan denounced the idea that there is a redundancy of rupees as " a pure fiction." Mr. Duncan thinks that the placing of India in a position to compete with China on equal exchange conditions is

OF PRIMARY IMPORTANCE

in the interests of the people of India, and he also seems to have faith that the increasing production of gold with the diminishing production of silver now observable will result in an approximation in the values of the two metals. Mr. Handasyde Dick dwelt on the probability and the evidence of illicit coining in India as tending to defeat any restrictions on the volume of rupees imposed by the Government. Eventually, as already announced, Mr. Wylie and Mr. Graham withdrew the resolutions respectively submitted by them, and Mr. Robertson's proposal that all action by the Chamber should be postponed until the completion of the investigation by Lord George Hamilton's Indian Currency Committee was unanimously adopted. This conclusion practically puts the Glasgow Chamber in accord with the temporising policy of the Manchester Chamber, though it falls short of the definite declaration of the latter body in favour of the principle of open mints. Meanwhile it is interesting to find that the discussion, like other recent expressions of opinion, has given clear evidence of an increasing desire for international agreement on the question, even though that desire may be accompanied by a feeling of hopelessness as to its attainment.—" Manchester Guardian."

SOME very charming " Reminiscences of Brahms " are contributed to the current number of the *Deutsche Revue* by Madame Horovitz-Barney, the wife of the famous German actor. The lady was sent to Brahms, the " woman-hater," at Vienna, with a letter of introduction by a friend of the composer. The letter ran thus : " Madame H. B. is not to have the door shut in her face, without rhyme or reason ; she is to be taken seriously. Help her all you can." And not only did Brahms help her in her own artistic career, but he made a friend of her, and she was allowed to see more of his life and work than any other woman. Brahms, abrupt and plain speaking to a fault, had no patience with flatterers and admirers. One day a young Hungarian violinist, much puffed and little talented, overwhelmed the composer with fulsome compliments. Brahms listened for a while, and then replied, " More exercise, young man and fewer phrases, " and turned his back upon his admirer. " Have you made all your preparations ? " he asked a young lady who had requested his advice as to whether she should give a public concert at Vienna. " Yes, Maestro, " she replied. " May I play something to you ? " " No, that was not what I meant, " he went on without pity. " I only meant, have you ordered your frock and gloves ? " " Yes, " the astonished young lady replied. " That's a pity, " Brahms said, " because otherwise I should have advised you ' Don't. ' "

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

	Wards.	No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	10
	Mid & Lower Colaba	0	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	19
	Chuckla	0	1	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	0	19
	Dhobi Talao	0	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	2	
	Kumbharwada	0	0	
D	Khetwadi	1	0	4
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	1	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	0	0	21
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	1	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	1	5
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	7
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	0	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Arthur Road		2	10
	Maratha		0	
	Khoja	.	0	
	Total	3	8	95
	Total plague deaths to date	31,959	28,135	
	Same date last year	11	9	156

PLAGUE AT BANGALORE.

IT is authentically announced that the local Government is making several immediate changes in the organization of the plague operations, which will most probably consist in the appointment of some soldiers, British and native, and a large number of medical subordinates, to be drafted from Northern India, to undertake a systematic house-to-house visitation.

The strike of the conservancy establishment which has been paralysing that department for some days, will, it is hoped, be terminated by the arrival of a contingent of sweepers who have been telegraphed for from Sholapore and Poona. The deficiency in rubbish carts will be to some extent at least supplied by the Deputy Commissioner of the Bangalore District.

Regarding the prevalent high prices in the station, the Mysore Durbar is coming to the rescue by arranging with a big contractor to procure large supplies of grain to keep up the stock of the retail vendors, and the Mysore Forest Department are arranging to provide large quantities of firewood.

The attempts made to conciliate the people by asking their "vaids" and "hakims" to certify the causes of death have resulted in further concealment. With the arrival, however, of more medical officers, who are now on their way here, and the strengthening of the disinfecting and segregating staffs, it will be necessary to conduct the plague measures on stricter lines.

Two fresh European cases, Mrs. B. A. Maine, residing on the outskirts of the cantonment, and Miss Esme Miles, of Hospital Road, are both progressing favourably, though they are not out of danger.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 11th November, were as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	78	62
Karachi	69	67
Districts.		
Panch Mahals	1	2
Kaira	10	9
Broach	15	10
Surat	4	3
Thana	31	23
Nasik	71	21
Poona	85	80
Satara	570	454
Sholapur	18	17
Ahmednagar	3	3
Belgaum	1,338	988
Dharwar	2,940	2,374
Bijapur	64	71
Political Agencies.		
Baroda	81	62
Kathiawar	12	8
Kolhapur	820	599
Cutch	12	12
Rewa Kantha	6	4
Akalkot	11	5
Aundh	27	24
Bhor	21	19
Total	6,223*	4,858
Total to date	183,012	144,191

MAJOR MARCHAND'S MISSION.

HIS ADVANCE TO THE NILE.

SOME DETAILS OF THE MARCH.

THE official organ of the French African Committee publishes a detailed account of the Marchand mission from the spring of 1897 to the spring of this year. The expedition left Rafai, on the River Mbumu, on May 1st, 1897, for Tambaura, about 600 miles in a direct line to the north-east. One portion under Captain Baratier, the officer who is now on his way back to France, floated down the Mbumu and its tributary, the Bokou, without encountering any greater difficulty than an occasional cataract. To pass these the members of the party felled trees, which were laid in an inclined plane, and the boats were slid down. They arrived at Tambaura on Sept. 10, and were joined soon afterwards by Marchand. The latter had, meantime, explored the country to the west of Mbumu, and had travelled 75 miles down the river Sweh with a small party of natives in a conoe made out of a hollow stem of a tree. He then returned up stream, and reached Tambaura after a most fatiguing journey. The whole expedition then moved down the Sweh to the junction of that river with the Wau, and established themselves in a fortified post to which the name of Fort Desaix was given. Here the expedition remained for about four months, repairing the boats and making preparations for the descent of the White Nile. Major Marchand entered into negotiations with the Dinkas, a tribe reported to number five millions, and succeeded in gaining their friendship. Major Marchand's position at Fort Desaix was strengthened by the arrival of 100 native soldiers from Dem Ziber. In February, 1898, a rumour that a white expedition was approaching from the south made Marchand proceed with the effective occupation of the surrounding country. He accordingly sent out small parties to the north and east, and by the end of March had established eight posts in addition to the Tambaura and Fort Dessaix.

"I am now," he wrote, "splendidly situated. I have a steamer, seven steel boats and fifteen canoes ready to take me wherever I want to go in the valley of the Nile."

In the same letter Marchand states that the expedition suffered greatly from the scarcity of food, and had to subsist for a long time on game, the plantations being all eaten up by locusts. He did not know how the men would be fed during the rest of the journey. It would be easy enough, he said, if he could go straight on, but that would not constitute effective occupation. Every new post established in this almost depopulated region was a colossal task and an incessant struggle against the impossible. Notwithstanding this, whatever obstacles were encountered would be overcome for the honour of France.

With reference to the remarks made by Marchand on the scarcity of food, the "Temps" says there is every reason to believe that the convoy of provisions under Lieutenant Fouques reached Tambaura in the month of May, and even if Marchand left Fort Desaix before Lieutenant Fouques arrived there, the latter in all probability joined him at Fashoda.

MR. HIGHAM, Inspector-General of Irrigation, who leaves Simla on the 15th November, visits Bombay and Karachi and then proceeds to Sukkur and proceeds by boat down the Nara to Jamrao. He also proceeds on to Mitrao, and thence by boat to Shadipalli. On the 2nd December he reaches the Hyderabad Fulili bridge and spends ten days in going up the river in a steamer, seeing the canals and bunds *en route* to the Desert Canal. He reaches Delhi on the 17th December and Calcutta on the 19th.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 5th November 1898 :—

Solomon Meyers, manager, David mills, Carrol road, Parel, Bombay. Column core ventilation.

John Bruce King Macbeth, merchant, of 18 Sirdars palace, Apollo street, Fort, Bombay. Improvements in punkahs.

Alexander Atkinson, engineer, of Lahore, Punjab. A camp-bed, to be called "Atkinson's patent camp-bed."

Paluru Sankaranarayana, M. A., tutor to the raja of Pithapuram, Godavari district, Madras presidency. An improved case or box.

William Emmet Anderson, electrician, of Waco, in the county of McLennan, in the county of Texas, and Frank Lewis Dyer, lawyer, of Montclair, in the state of Essex and state of New Jersey, both in the United States of America. An improved cotton bale, and method of and machine for making the same.

Ishwa Nath Guha, taluqdar, and inhabitant of Aghaid, in the district of Dacca. Manufacture of kerosene gas lamps.

Theophilus Davies Farrall, electrician, of 2 Ossulton street, Euston road, in the county of London. An improvement in incandescent electric lamps.

M. Kunda Lal and Sons, Proprietors, Nurul-ah-sar Press, of Motikatra street, Agra. Keeping the railway line in its proper position, to be called the "Railway sleeper bracket."

Charles Edward Scarse, librarian, of the Birmingham library, Birmingham, in the county of Warwick. An improvement or improvements in covering, casing or binding books.

Askin Morrison Nicholas, mining manager, of Bulong, in the colony of Western Australia. An improved rotating filtering apparatus, principally applicable for the separtion of gold and silver bearing solutions from tailings, slimes and the like.

Lewis Abraham Tallerman, gentleman, of the Langham hotel, Portland place, London. An improved apparatus for the internal and external local application of heated atmospheric air, gases and the like to human subjects or to animals.

Sidney Prescott Wood, engineer, of Newport, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, Australia. Improvements in means for locking railway points and signals.

Theodore Gotthilf Bomwetsch, civil engineer, and John Driscoll, ex-police officer and private detective, both of 28 Creek row, Calcutta. Railway theft detection.

Edward Candish Millard, tea taster, of 27 Martin's lane, Cannon street London. Improvements in tea kettles and the like.

Bruce Green, gentleman, of 374 Camden road, London. Improved means for giving a spring or resilient action to the front wheels of bicycles or similarly-constructed velocipedes.

Whereas the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased :—

Harry Finlayson. Prevention of damage to points on a line of railway, etc., although locked. (Specification filed 20 July 1894.)

Henry Wilmot Bryning. An improved dandy or stretcher for carrying invalids, accident cases or those wounded in battle. (Specification filed 25 July 1894.)

Henry Wilmot Bryning. An improved method of punkah pulling, called the "See-saw punkah-pulling sytem." (Specification filed 28 July 1894.)

Christopher Edward Phipps. Rocking or oscillating the fire bars of a locomotive or other steam engine (Specification filed 2 August 1894.)

Jamshedji Hiraji. Automatic bolts applicable to all doors and windows of houses, carriages and furniture. (Specification filed 19 July 1894.)

Craven William Burford. An improved cord stop for sun blinds and analogous structures. (Specification filed 19 July 1894.)

Kadar Buksh. Improvement in deep well pumps. (Specification filed 31 July 1894.)

Henry Livingstone Sulman. Improvement in the treatment of precious ores. (Specification filed July 1894.)

Amos Herbert Hobson. Improvements in the production of non-alcoholic ales or beers. (Specification filed 2 Augst 1894.)

Henry Livingstone Sulman. Improvements in or relating to the treatment of ores. (Secification filed 28 July 1894.)

Gerbacio Protacio Appleyard and Louis Pohlmann Foster. Improvements in fasteners for stretching and for securing card clothing to the flats of carding engines. (Specification filed 28 July 1894.

Dr Carl Ritter Auer von Welsbach, gentleman, of IV Wiedner Hauptstrasse, No 60, Vienna. Improvements in incandescence electric lamps, and processes for the production thereof.

Victor Bergman, wheelwright, and George Boyle store-keeper, both of Mysia, in the colony of Victoria. Improvements in fastenings or clasps for boots and other articles.

George Valentine Grees, capitalist, of Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and state of Georiga, U. S. A Improvements in phonograps.

Ernest Oscar Mawson, C. E, under secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works department, of Marine Lines, Bombay. Improvements in Primemovers.

John David Jones, mechanical engineer and proprietor, Mica works, Howrah An improved non-conducting covering for corrugated roofs of buildings, sheds and other structures

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been field ;—

John Langfield, engineer, of 10 College land, Manchester, and George Henry Kenworthy, spinner and manufacturer, of Hurst hall, Ashton under Lyne. Improvements in apparatus for heating air and other fluids. (Specification filed 17 October 1898.)

Joseph Scrafton, managing proprietor of the Punjab oil and flour mills, Lahore. A process for the improved manufacture of mahwa or iluppai oil extracted from the seeds of Bassia Latifolia. (Specification filed 31 October 1898.)

LI HUNG-CHANG'S DINNER PARTY.

ON the 24th of September, Li Hung-chang entertained Marquis Ito and his party of dinner. It was the third day after the restoration of the Empress-Dowager, and the minds of the ex-Viceroy's guests must have been greatly perturbed about the course things were taking. Only intimate friends were present, and the conversation was quite unrestrained. Marquis Ito, of course, sat on Li's right, and on his left was Mr. Ooka Ikuzo. Naturally, Kang Yu-wei was in everybody's thoughts, and during the course of dinner the following conversation is reported by Mr. Ooka to have taken place :—

Li (addressing Marquis Ito)—Probably Kang has made his escape to your country. If so, I hope you will have him arrested at once and sent over here.

Marquis Ito—That cannot be. If he has committed any crime of a non-political character, it is not impossible that we may do as you desire. But if the charge against him has any political bearing, the principles of international law forbid us to hand him over, as you are doubtless aware.

Li—That is most unfortunate. Even in London when we apprehended one of our own people who had committed a crime and imprisoned him in the Legation, the Minister of Foreign Affairs raised objections.

Mr. Ooka—What is Kang's crime, may I ask!

Li—What is his crime? Why, he has been behaving in a reckless manner and disturbing the public mind. What office do you fill in your own country?

Mr. O.—I am a member of the House of Representatives.

Li—Are you one of Marquis Ito's party?

Mr. O—Not necessarily. If I do not endorse his views I oppose him.

Li—Why are you his travelling companion, then?

Mr. O.—Well, we have the same native place. Besides in Japan we do not allow our political differences to affect our social intercourse. Marquis Ito especially is broad-minded in such matters, and made no objection whatever to my coming with him. May I ask whether it might not be better if, instead of driving Kang out and harrying him, you educated and encouraged him so as to utilise his services on behalf of the country? The history of China in modern times shows that all the progressive measures were planned by your Excellency. The results have been small, however, and for what reason? Is it not because, although your Excellency is fully disposed to effect reforms, there are few to assist you in the work?

Li—Yes, that is quite true.

Mr. O.—Then, as Kang is certainly disposed to take that line would it not be well to use him for furthering your plans?

Li—It is as you say; Kang may be used, by and by, but at present nothing of the kind is possible.

On the 25th there was a party at the Legation, and Sir Robert Hart was among the guests, Mr Ooka describes him as a suave, self possessed, and capable old man, giving the impression of being fully equal to the important post be holds. During a conversation with Marquis Ito, Sir Robort said :—China is indeed a difficult country. A year or two ago I thought I knew something about her affirs and I ventured to commit my views to writing. But to-day, I seem to have lost all knowledge. If you asked me to write even three or four pages about China, I should be puzzled to do so, There is only one thing that I have learned. In my country the rule is break but never bend in China the rule is bend but never break.'—*Japan Mail.*

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR HARVEY'S REJOINDER.

WITH reference to the acting Municipal Commissioner's rejoinder to the Port Trustees' reply about the plague expenditure, the "Indian Spectator" observes: Those of us who thought that the Port Trust's reply to the Commissioner's proposal that it should contribute substantially to the enormous plague expenditure that the Municipality had to meet, was a conclusive one, finally settling the question, will have to revise their judgment after reading Mr. Harvey's rejoinder in defence of his predecessor's arguments. The acting Municipal Commissioner admits that the Port Trust is not bound under the existing law to contribute to plague expenditure, but argues that this is a defect which could easily be cured by special legislation by Government, just in the same way as they have provided by special legislation for the various and sudden exigencies created by the outbreak and spread of plague.

THE MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

Reviewing some of salient features of the Municipal Administration Report for 1897-98, issued seven months after the close of the official year, the *Rast Goftar* says: The report is full of very interesting information from the heads of the various municipal departments. The attention of the public is particularly invited to one or two remarks of the Chief Accountant in connection with the system of keeping municipal accounts. The first subject on which he expresses himself rather freely, is the faulty system of financing the municipal expenditure. It is an old complaint, repeatedly urged upon the municipal executive by the Corporation, but as repeatedly ignored by them. Even Government had on more occasions than one drawn the attention of the Municipal Commissioner to this subject, but to no purpose. Now the very same complaint is made by the Chief Accountant himself. We entertain the hope that proper care will be taken to remedy the defect in the preparation of the next budget. The complaint referred to above, is that the actuals of expenditure every year fall short of the estimates.

SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD'S RETIREMENT.

Referring to the announcement that Sir George Birdwood is about to retire from the India office, the "Rast Goftar" remarks;—The announcement that Sir George Birdwood is going to retire from the India office on the ground of ill-health, will be received with regret in this country and especially in Western India, where it is no exaggeration to say his name is a household word. Sir George was a well-known and familiar figure in Bombay in the sixties, and his civil activities during that period were of a varied character. He worked then at a number of things for the public good, and was busy as a scientist, as a contributor to the press, as an educationist, and, above all, as an adviser of such leaders of native society of his time as the first Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and the late Hon'ble Jaganath Shankershett. He had relations both with the English and the native press of Bombay, and when he left this city for good, he carried with him the best wishes of all classes of people.

SENTIMENTS OF THE VICEROY ELECT.

The *Gujerati* thus refers to the sentiments expressed by Lord Curzon regarding this country: Lord Curzon made two speeches, one at a banquet given by old Etonians, and another at the Royal Societies Club. Both of them are quite unexceptional, so far as his sentiments towards this country go. It is also satisfactory to find that he shows more accurate knowledge of the past and present history of India than the retiring viceroy. In his first speech we were told that he took up the Viceroyalty, because he loved India. From his second speech it appears that there was also another reason which influenced his choice. He was glad and proud, he remarked, to assume the viceroyalty, because India was the pivot and the centre of the Imperial system. We hope Lord Curzon has realized the full significance of this observation. The eastern dependency has often been described as the brightest jewel in the imperial crown. But this description has in no way improved the relations subsisting between the two countries.

The *Indian Spectator* writes:—The country will have read with a sigh of relief Lord Curzon's revised, or rather enlarged, version of the relations between herself and Great Britain. At a banquet in his honour, provided by the Royal Societies' Club, the incoming Viceroy is reported to have said:—"We hold India with the aid of her own sons." As we observed last week, the frequent reminders about "the sword" having won India are scarcely based on history, and are both ungracious and impolitic. Equally irritating is the threat of holding India by "the sword." But, as we added, neither Lord Elgin nor his successor could have used the words intentionally as a threat or a taunt to the nation under Her Majesty's sway. In the words we have quoted above, from Lord Curzon's latest utterance, we recognize a clear confirmation of our remarks. His Lordship is further reported to have said that "the secret of dealing with the (frontier) tribes was to treat them as men." Just so; as men and as fellow-beings.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" sounds a note of alarm in reference to rumoured jobs in the City Improvement Trust as follows:—The City Improvement Trust came into existence on Wednesday last, though it has not yet begun its operations. We doubt if it could be practically launched on its career, which will begin with the new century, and most probably end with it, for some months to come. Meanwhile it is to hoped that it will carry on its operations, little as they may be, with circumspection and a single eye to the good of the rate-payers. We are obliged to say this as we hear of reports which make us suspect that things may go wrong from the very commencement. Jobbery in the higher appointments is said to be sedulously but secretly going on. It is to be hoped these reports may turn out untrue. Under the Act the powers of appointing all officers above a salary of Rupees 300 are left to the Trust. But that body is more official than anything. And knowing as we all do how officials revel in nepotism and favouritism, we cannot say how the majority may behave. It may be the usual struggle of the white elbowing out the black and the black being offered the crumbs while the fat loaves and fishes are poured into the lap of the white with all the extravagance of the prodigal for which the Indian Government has now achieved such unenviable notoriety.

MR. JUSTICE RANADE AND MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

The "Gujerati" lapses into an unwitting comparison of Mr. Justice Ranade with Mr. Justice Telang:—The address delivered by the Hon. Mr. Justice Ranade on Mr. Telang's anniversary day has deservedly attracted general attention. Like every thing else falling from his lips, it is suggestive and intended to set his countrymen thinking and rouse them to a sense of their responsibilities in the various spheres of human activity. Mr. Ranade spent the best part of his life in the moffussil. There too years ago he incessantly taught the doctrines which are now gaining wider publicity on account of their publication in Bombay. We have always thought that Mr. Ranade, in spite of the great and ceaseless work that he has silently done, would have performed still greater services if he had been in Bombay. But he has all along made wise use of his time in enriching his capacious mind and sowing healthy seeds wherever he has worked. One might look in vain throughout the whole country for another Ranade with his breadth and blance of mind, his largeness of heart, his collossal intellect, his vast knowledge, his phenomenal industry and many-sided activity. We have a very high regard for the late Mr. Telang. But we do not think he was the founder of any school of thought or the inspirer of any movement.

THE MEDICAL UNION AND PROFESSOR HAFFKINE'S SERUM.

Regarding the meetings recently held by the Bombay Medical Union to consider the present position of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague serum, the "Rast Goftar" states: It is satisfactory to know that the Medical Profession of the city have after all moved in the matter of Professor Haffkine's anti-plague inoculation. Though their pronouncement is late, it is nevertheless emphatic, unequivocal, and entirely in favour of the prophylactic. It is a noteworthy fact that there is so great a unanimity of opinion on this question among medical men. There were, of course, two amendments to the original proposition before the meeting, and that was to be expected, as invariably in a body of medical men there ought to be some difference of opinion. There is, however, this to be said in connection with this meeting that the original proposition was carried with only four dissentients, who were none other than the movers and seconders of the two amendments. It is to be regretted that those two amendments were moved at all. Whatever may be their value from scientific and theoretical points of view, they were certainly not practical. In fact those responsible for the amendments seem to have entirely misunderstood the scope and object for which the meeting was convened. It was to inform the lay public as to the views held by medical men in Bombay about the value and efficacy of the plague prophylactic.

The "Gujerat Mitra" says:—The Bombay Medical Union after a prolonged discussion has finally resolved though by a majority, on Tuesday last in favor of Professor Haffkine's Plague Prophylactic inoculation. We welcome this as an attempt on the part of a body entitled to give its opinion on a subject of such grave scientific nature to second the efforts of the Government to give a wider application and to secure popular support to what within our short experience of it has proved a reliable safeguard against the invasion of plague.

THE SO-CALLED MOST IRRESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

By a peculiar process of reasoning, the "Kaiser-i-Hind" arrives at the conclusion that no Government on the face of the earth is more irresponsible than the Government of India. Our contemporary has an article of three columns and a half on the subject, from which the following are excerpts, and which some may suspect to be a page out of Congress Literature: Undoubtedly there are some genuine Englishmen of sympathy with India who have made the politics of that country their special study. Those are of conviction that India is governed regardless of statutes and the declared policy of the Crown as laid down in Charters and solemn Proclamations, and that so far no government on the face of the earth is more irresponsible than that of this country. Among latter day politicians John Bright and Cobden held that opinion. So did Professor Fawcett and Mr. Bradlaugh. The late Mr. Slagg, too, shared that view, and went so far as to write a paper on it in the pages of the "Contemporary Review" some years ago which might still be read with profit. Of course, Sir William Wedderburn is now the most potent and prominent exponent of the same view. And we have among younger members of Parliament, men like Mr. Pickersgill and Mr. Roberts who hold the same opinion. There are public writers too, like Professor Murison and others, who have not disguised their thoughts on the subject. In short, whoever unbiassedly studies Indian affairs, with a view to coming to a definite and impartial judgment on the subject, must hold that whatever responsibility there may have been in the government of the country once, none exists now. That it ceased to exist a few years after the date of the direct administration of India by the Crown.

THE FETE OF CONFUCIUS.

REMARKABLE MOVEMENT IN YOKOHAMA.

A GOOD many people in Yokohama, seeing the lanterns and Dragon flags so plentifully displayed in Chinatown, have been asking 'What is it all about? A Chinese holiday in October is quite an innovation; Confucius' 'birthday' has come and gone for many years without much public notice being taken of the fact; and foreigners are naturally a little puzzled by this sudden impulse on the part of the Chinese to celebrate the advent into the world of the great philosopher. With a view to elucidating the point a representative of this journal made his way yesterday into China town, and threaded the mazes of that queer smelling and mysterious quarter until he reached the Tai Tung School, where he reckoned on finding some educated and good-natured Chinese who could explain the whole thing to him. In this aim he was successful. While he was endeavouring, in the very vilest Japanese, to explain his mission to a portly Celestial to whom he first addressed himself, another Chinese gentleman came forward, and politely asked if he could be of service. Our representative briefly explained in English what he wanted.

'Well, you see,' answered the Chinese, we are celebrating the birthday of Confucius. According to our ancient history he was born 2,449 years ago.

'But this is the first time, I believe, that you have had any celebration of the sort in Yokohama?'

'Yes, and it is the first general celebration in China for a very long time. It has a political significance, and is associated with the new Reform Party, of whom I am one.'

'You mean the party of Kang Yiu-wei?'

'Yes, I know Kang Yiu-wei personally. The Reform Party is much more influential in China than Europeans are apt to think. And you are quite mistaken, too, in the view that there is no such thing as patriotism in China. There are many patriots, men who see that reform is vitally necessary, and who do not mind risking all for the good of their country.'

'But they are crushed for the time being, are they not?'

'Yes, but only for a time. They are bound to win in the long run; they must either do that or the other Powers—like Russia—will force themselves in. The Manchus cannot stand. As for us, we are a very large and influential party, and, as I say, there are many patriots among us. Some of us may lose our heads, but what of that—those who follow will win.'

'But in what sense has this celebration a political significance?'

'Well, you see, the Reform Party in China and nearly all the intelligent and enlightened men of the country, are followers of Confucius. He is the great philosopher of the Chinese. He formed Chinese ideas, gave us letters, and founded a philosophy which even now we find, as we think the best in the world. For a long time past he has been neglected. No feasts have been held in his honour, and the great mass of the Chinese have fallen into the worship of idols and other barbarous kinds of religions. We, the Reformists, are reviving the cult of Confucius. The majority of us do not believe in supernatural religion; we are what you call freethinkers, and are more concerned in making this world better than in thinking of the affairs of another. Confucianism has no hold on the Manchus, who have many different kinds of religions, and generally regard Confucianism with distrust and dislike.

'Then this is a Chinese celebration purely!

'Yes, there are a number of Manchus in Yokohama belonging to the Russo-Chinese Bank, and they hold themselves altogether aloof. They have nothing to do with us.'

'How do you Reformists view the Manchu dynasty, since there is such a wide distinction between your objects and those of the Manchu!'

'Well, the Emperor, though he was a Manchu, was also a reformer, a friend to our party. What will happen now I cannot say. But I do not think that the party at present in power will be able to stop the march of progress.'

'What is your Party programme?'

'In the first place—and this is most important—we wish to put a stop to the system of giving all administrative posts to *litcrati*. That is a most important reform, and must be carried into effect before anything can be done. Then we wish to establish newspapers all over China. We regard them as the only means of instructing the people and giving them an interest in the affairs of the state. That is the secret of what you call Chinese apathy. There are plenty, as I said before, of patriotic men in China—men who are willing to risk all for their principles—but the mass of the people know nothing of politics; they are ignorant of everything that is going on outside their own villages, and consequently it is difficult to awaken in them any sense of national questions. Then, of course, we are pledged to advocating the abolition of foot-binding for woman—and things of that kind. We are opposed to opium smoking also, which we consider a fearful evil, and one of the greatest bars to progress.'

Our representative delicately hinted that the teaching of Confucius, however valuable, might be as little fitted to form the gospel of a modern reform Party as Plato's 'Republic' would be to become the text-book of political economy for present-day Europe.

But the Chinese gentleman would not have it; Confucius was great, and Confucius only was great, in his opinion. He claimed that the Sage's doctrines formed the system of morals and philosophy most suited to the Chinese character, and he hinted that modern Europe had no more practical or commonsense belief. He seemed anxious to make it quite clear that Confucianism involved no superstition, though it was not inconsistent with the profession of religion.

'Of course, we do not worship that,' he said, pointing to the shrine of the God of War in the Guildhall. 'Some women do, and some ignorant men, but not educated Confucianists.'

'The Japanese are with you to some extent in this celebration, are they not?' asked our representative.

'Yes, we have had much help from them.

The Japanese are in sympathy with us as reformers, for we are trying to do in China what they have done in Japan. Many of the higher and more intelligent classes in Japan are Confucianists, and we have had much help from them in money and other ways. A good part of the 3,000 yen for this celebration in Yokohama has been subscribed by Japanese, and we are expecting many Japanese visitors from Tokyo and Yokohama.'

A casual remark as to Li Hung-chung and his party provoked the placid China-man from his ordinarily gentle tone of voice.

'Li Hung-chung,' he said is a very bad man. If I were near him I should want to put some dynamite under him. He is hopelessly behind the times. Look at the questions he put to Markuis Ito, according to the interview in the papers. They show what little conception he has of the state of things in Japan, or indeed, anywhere but in Peking. It is a bad thing for China that he is no power again.'

He expressed great satisfaction at the action of England with regard to securing the safety of Hang Yiu-wei, and this led to a remark as to the kidnapping of Sun Yatsen by the Chinese Legation officers in London two or three years ago.

'Sun Yat-sen,' he said, had nothing to do with us' We do not know anything about him. I believe, however, he is in Yokohama now.'

'You speak English well,' remarked the reporter who had been fairly astounded to hear such easy flowing periods in his own language from a gentleman wearing a queue.

'No, not at all well,' was the modest reply, 'but I ought to know something of it. I studied at the Victoria College in Hongkong, and I passed the Senior Oxford Local Examination there.'—*Japan Mail.*

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 15th Novembber, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	14	10	...	13	19
Teheran	15	1	39 p.m.	..	29
Suez	15	2	55 p.m.	..	12

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 15th November, 1898.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	3
Karachi	...	29	...	1
Madras	...	17	...	1

"THE BATTLE OF THE STRONG."

MR. GILBERT PARKER'S "ROMANCE OF TWO KINGDOMS."

MR. GILBERT PARKER assures us that his new book, "The Battle of the Strong" has no claim to be called an historical novel. It belongs, however, to that romance of history, which makes the past live again, gives to it a new significance, by creating for us the atmosphere in which its men and women moved. The story is set in Jersey, and in Brittany; the action spreads over some five and twenty years. It opens on the 5th January, 1781, on the eve of the inglorious attempt made by the French to invade the little island, "one which from the hour its charter was granted by King John, has been loyal, unswerving, and unpurchasable," Copley's picture of the "Battle of Jersey" forms the frontispiece of the book. We are introduced at once to the characters that are to play the foremost parts in a tale that is full of movement and life. Philip D' Avranches, now mid-shipman, already shows signs of that vaulting ambition that is to be the inspiration of his career, the cause of his sin, and of his piteous death; we meet Ranulph, the son of the traitor, and Detricard, the emigrant Count. Guida Landresse, the girl these three men are to love, and who, to her sorrow, is to love Philip D'Avranches. She is a child when we first see her, and she has just tossed the Balliff's hat into the stream. She seems demure enough, "yet, looking closely, there might be seen in her eyes a slumberous sort of fire, a touch of mystery. They are neither blue nor grey but a mingling of both, growing to the most tender, greyish sort of violet. Down, through generations of Huguenot refugees, had passed sorrow and fighting, and piety, and love, and occasional joy, until in the eyes of this child they all met, delicately vague, and with the wistfulness of the early morning."

These opening chapters, with their spirited account of the battle of Jersey, form the prologue of the story. It begins eleven years later when Guida Landresse has grown up to be a beautiful girl of seventeen. Sensitive, sincere, kind, and candid. Guida is a fine character, finely and convincingly presented. Wars, panics, and massacres, brave actions, and dark deeds, touched in with force and vividness, are the background from which is detached the figure of this girl and the tragedy and romance of her love—the main motive of the story. The book is full of varied emotion. It has an open-air freshness, it has stir and movement, it abounds in scenes that are characteristic of the island life and customs of that day and the numerous figures that move across the stage are, we feel, the creatures of their environment. Philip D'Avranches is now first lieutenant of the Narcissus. Since he had played his little part in the battle of the Jersey, eleven years before, "he had touched hands with accidents of flood and field in many countries." He is a singular mixture of shrewdness, strong intelligence, and wild impulse, all subordinated to the ambition, that is the animating principle of his life. When he meets Guida again her young beauty stirs his passion, and the sincerity of her soul compels his admiration and respect. She returns his love, and he persuades her to marry him secretly on the eve of his starting to join his ship. There is war between France and England, and Philip, after taking part and distinguishing himself in a naval fight, falls into the hands of the enemy. It is not for us to tell here how he is rescued by a distant kinsman, the Duke of Bercy. To secure his inheritance he marries the Comtesse de Chantavoine. Meanwhile Guida, shamed and disgraced, is earning a dreary livelihood by knitting and fishing. A son is born to her; she cannot prove her marriage, and she is looked upon as a wanton. The crisis comes when some years later Philip, accompanied by his wife, comes to Jersey as the British Admiral, and steals, one stormy night, into Guida's hut. The scene between the two is swift and passionate. The woman is cold, fearless, dignified; the man haggard and violent. She has refused all his advances. An impulse seized him, and he takes a step towards the bed in which her child is sleeping. She quickly intercepts him.

"Never," she said, in a low, stern voice-tone. "No touch of yours for my Gilbert—for my son. Every minute of his life has been mine. He is mind—all mine—and so he shall remain. You, who gamblee with the name, the fame, the very soul of your wife, you shall not have one breath of her childs life!"

It was as if the outward action of life was suspended in them for a moment, and then came the battle of two strong spirits; the struggle of fretful and indulged egotism, the impulse of a vigorous temperament, against a deep moral force, a high purity of mind and conscience, and the invincible love of the mother for the child. Time, bitterness, and power had hardened Philip's mind, and his long-restrained emotions, breaking loose now, made him a passionate and wilful figure. His force lay in the very unruliness of his spirit; hers in the perfect command of her moods and emotions. Well equipped by the thoughts and sufferings of five long years, her spirit was trained to meet this onset with fiery wisdom. They were like two armies watching each other across a narrow stream—"between one conflict and another."

The story gathers in force and dramatic intention to its close. The most striking masculine figure is that of Detricard the emigrant Count Vaufontaine. Dissolute, and a drunkard, the man loves Guida, and keeps the vow he has given her to amend his ways. Mr. Gilbert Parker has appended a valuable map of the island and a glossary (by no means an unnecessary addition) of the dialect.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

As this weary old century approaches its end we may expect a plentiful crop of such compilations as this by Mr. W. C. Sidney. Here we have over four hundred pages of information respecting the customs of our great-grandfathers and grandfathers, pitchforked together without much method, but nevertheless interesting enough. We may not be perfect, but we are better than the old folk, at all events. We may be fond of "la haute cuisine," but thank Heaven, we don't dine at four o'clock off "soup, fish, chicken, cutlets, venison, veal, hare, vegetables tarts, melons, pineapples, with wine in proportion." We know, too, that enough is as good as a feast, and dispense with heavy suppers. Nor are four-bottle men common. A bottle of champagne per head is now, we believe, the common allowance. We are glad to think that no host of these days would dare to offer his guests home-brewed ale, October, orange wine, or any such measuring stuff. Previous engagements would prevent future acceptances to his parties. The abstinence which is so notable in 1898 is by no means, at least in our opinion, attributable to any moral discipline born of the new times. The Church—or England, at all events—is notoriously fond of a good dinner, and, except curates, perhaps, is well up in 'bouquets.' In this connection we may refer our readers to the accounts only just published of the Archbishop of Canterbury's luncheon parties. In these days the wise man never stuffs.

HE THINKS OF THE MORROW.

Naturally the rush and hurry of the age is responsible for much dyspepsia. Fashionable doctors tell us that the stomach of your modern (in decent society) is a very delicate, tickiish organ, which requires very tender treatment. Hence the enormous popularity of foreign restaurants in the land, French messes, and French chefs. Simpson's is one of the very few places in town where the joint, juicy and done to a turn, is still to be had. So much for changes in diet. Now let us take the Press—it turns up haphazard. We rub our eyes as we read that no less a person than Southey had the impudence to advice "Lord Liverpool that he should take immediate steps to gag all Opposition journals. If you don't, said the man of letters (unkindest cut of all that the blow is delivered by a penman), it will destroy the constitution of the country. No means can be effectual for checking the intolerable licence of the Press *but that of* (oh! listen) *making transportation the punishment of its abuse.*" Bismarck would have been very fond of Southey. The young ladies of the early nineteenth century were not allowed to frisk about as they do now, you may be sure. They were very staid and prim indeed. Of course, there were wicked exceptions.

LIKE BECKY SHARP, FOR INSTANCE.

But as a body they were required to sew and hem extensively, to make sweets and pastry, to dry herbs, cure hams, make jams, pickles, and wine, assist in the washing, folding, starching, drying, bleaching and ironing. If only it were possible to make the necessary arrangements, we should very much like to bring some great grandmother to earth and take her round the town. What *would* she say? In the good old days, if a servant didn't answer the bell (or rather the knocker, for there were no bells) promptly, or if she broke the china, or stopped out too late, her mistress just boxed her ears for her. That would be an assault in 1898, followed by seven days or a fine. We are not a bit surprised at the strong language we hear at five o'clock tea parties. The servants are the mistresses now, and if you don't like them, you may do the other thing—as they say in Board Schools. Boxing was very popular, especially with the dandies and men about town. Lord Byron writes to a friend: "Jackson has been here; the boxing world much as usual; but the club as usual. I shall dine at Tom Cribb's to-morrow. I like energy—even animal energy of all kinds, and I have need of both mental and corporeal. . . . Twelve, "mezza notte." Just returned from dinner with Jackson (the Emperor of Pugilism) and another of the select, at Cribbs, the champion. I drank more than I like, and have brought away some three bottles of very fair claret, for I have no headache. We had Tom up after dinner very facetious, though somewhat prolix. . . Tom has been a sailor, a coal-heaver, and some other genteel profession, before he took to the cestus. Tom has been in action at sea, and is now only three and thirty—a great man. Converses well—bating some sad omissions and misapplications of the aspirate. Tom is an old friend of mine. He is now a publican and, I fear, a sinner." All very pleasant gossip for an idle ten minutes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 12.)

HOME DEPARTMENT

H E the Governor General is pleased to add the following Consular Officer to the list of those declared by Home Dept Notification No 172, dated the 30th April 1897, whether permanently or temporarily in office, to have, as such, the privilege of private entree to the Government House at Calcutta :—The Consul for Chili

H E the Governor General is pleased to declare that the following personages shall have the privilege of private entree to the Govt House at Calcutta :—Maharaja Khittish Chunder Roy Bahadur, of Krishnagar, Nadia, Maharaja Harballabh Narayan Singh Bahadur C I E, of Sonbursa, Bhagalpur, Maharaja Partap Oodey Nath Sahae Deo, of Chota Nagpur, Nawab Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah Bahadur, K C I E, of Dacca, Nawab Vilayat Ali Khan Bahadur, C I E, of Patna

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India in Council has been pleased to appoint H E General Sir W S A Lockhart, G C B, K C S I, Commander in Chief of H M's Forces in India, to be an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India

H E General Sir W S A Lockhart has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office as an Extraordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General under the usual salute

It is notified that the Hon Sir A P MacDonnell, G C S I, returned from leave and resumed charge of the office of Lieut Govr of the N-W Provinces and Chief Comr of Oudh on the 6th inst

Mr F B Mulock has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th Oct 1898

MEDICAL.

The services of Col A Stephen, M B, I M S Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept

JUDICIAL.

The services of Major G A Welman, officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Sialkot, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India, with effect from the 26th Oct 1898

ECCLESIASTICAL.

H M's Secy of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble W MacCarthy Archdeacon of Calcutta, to retire from the service with effect from the 20th Dec 1898

EDUCATIONAL.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the affiliation of the Diamond Jubilee College, Monghyr, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the F A Standard

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The employment of Mr A P Grenfell, Depy Consvr of Forests, on special duty under the Inspr Genl of Forests, ceased with effect from the 1st Oct 1898, on the forenoon of which date he proceeded to join his appointment in Burma

FAMINE.

The services of Mr H J McIntosh, I C S, who was appointed Secretary to the Indian Famine Commission are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th Nov 1898

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

Mr C L Middlemiss, Supt Geological Survey Dept, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the afternoon of the 31st Oct 1898, vice Dr T L Walker posted on duty to Madras

LAND-SURVEYS.

The appointment of Lieut H E Winsloe, R E, to the Survey of India Dept, is cancelled

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The recognition of the appointment by the Govt of India of M Joseph de Pino de St Didier as acting Consul for France at Rangoon has been confirmed by H M's Govt

Capt C T Ducat, I S C, a Political Asst of the 3rd offg 2nd class and an Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl in Central India, is appointed to officiate as first Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Capt P Z Cox, or until further orders

The provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Hans J Smith as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay has been confirmed by H M's Govt

Mr E H S Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd offg 2nd, class and Asst Secy is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 2nd Nov, 1898, vice Mr O V Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, and until further orders

Capt A H McMahon, C S I, C I E, I S C, a Political Agent of the 2nd offg 1st class, is posted as Asst Secy to the Govt of India in the Foreign Dept

The privilege leave granted in Notification No. 1148-G. dated the 9th Sept, 1898, to Lieut A B Dew, I S C, a Political Asst of 3rd offg 2nd, class and Asst Political Agent at Chilas, is hereby cancelled

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr G B Bleazby, Chief Supt in the office of the Accountt Genl, Punjab, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept, with effect from the 1st Nov 1898.

Mr H Whitford, a Supt in the office of the Accountt Genl Punjab, is appointed to act as Chief Supt in that office, vice Mr Bleazby

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col, Brigadier Genl, Sir W G Nicholson, K C B, British Service, Depy Adjt Genl, Punjab Command, to be Adjt Genl in India, with the temporary rank of Major Genl, vice Major Genl G deC Morton, C B, appointed to the command of a district of the 1st class, dated 4th Nov 1898

ARMY STAFF.

Major J Sherston, D S O, Rifle Brigade, Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Instruction, offg Asst Adjt Genl, Meerut District, is confirmed as an Asst Adjt Genl on the establishment, vice Col H S Brownrigg, whose tenure has expired, dated 15th Oct 1898

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

Major H S G Hall, Staff Corps, Asst Commissary Genl, 4th class, to be Asst Commissary Genl 3rd class, Capt E Grey, Staff Corps, Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 1st class, to be Asst Commissary Genl, 4th class, and Lieut J H Dickson, Staff Corps, Depy Asst Commissary Genl, 2nd class, to be Depy Asst Commissary Genl 1st class, with effect from 24th Sept 1898, vice Major H Wharry, D S O, Staff Corps, Asst Commissary Genl, 3rd class, deceased

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—Second Lieut C A James, Border Regt, offg wing officer, 22nd Regt of Bombay Infy, 19th Oct 1898

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891 the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India

Second Lieutenant Thomas Campbell Burke, officiating wing officer, 25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—23rd Oct 1898

Second Lieutenant Robert Aylmer Burrowes, officiating wing officer, 23rd or Wallajanbad Regiment of Madras Light Infantry,—24th Oct 1898

COMMANDS.

Major General Sir George Luck, K C B, British Service, to command the Forces, Bengal, with the local rank of Lieutenant General while so employed, vice Lieutenant General Sir B C Russell, K C B, K C M G, British Service, who has vacated, dated 6th Nov 1898

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

Major H F S Ramsden, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 1st class, and Asst Secy to the Govt of India, Military Dept, is granted furlough out of India m e for one year under rule 1 of the regulations of 1875

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieut E F Knox, from the Norfolk Regt, dated 30th Nov 1896, but to rank from 6th Oct 1893, Lieut R O'B Taylor, from the Wiltshire Regt, dated 18th Aug 1896, but to rank from 10th Sept 1894, Lieut J H Boveton, from the Bedfordshire Regt, dated 31st Aug 1896, but to rank from 1st Oct 1895, Lieut L B H Haworth, from the Yorkshire Light Infy, dated 22nd May 1898, but to rank from 13th Sept 1896 Lieut C A G Shoubridge, from the Norfolk Regt, dated 19th April 1898, but to rank from 6th Jan 1897, Lieut L H Abbott, from the Norfolk Regt, dated 3rd May 1898, but to rank from 30th Oct 1897, Lieut C E S Cox, from the Wiltshire Regt, dated 23rd April 1898, but to rank from 7th Dec 1897, Lieut H W Davies, from the East Surrey Regt, dated 14th April 1898, but to rank from 10th Dec 1897

To be Second Lieut—Second Lieut B A McH Rice, from the Somersetshire Light Infy, dated 26th April 1898, but to rank from 5th Sept 1896

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers,—

Bombay Infantry—Major Genl F D Mander, dated 10th Sept 1898 Col J Rutherfurd, dated 10th Sept 1898

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Col—Lieut Col W McConaghy, M D, vice Col R H Caldecott, deceased, dated 29th Sept 1898 and Col McConaghy's tenure of appointment in the administrative grade will reckon from the above date

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made subject to H M's approval

To be Capt Lieut F Shakespear, 9th Nov 1898

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Lieut Charles Pierce to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, First class Asst Surgn W A Williams to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to Her Majesty's approval, Second class Asst Surgn A G Bowder to be first class Asst Surgn, Third class Asst Surgn R H W Hart to be second class Asst Surgn, with effect from 2nd Sept 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Surgn Major C Cordell

First class Asst Surgn J N Hesterlow to be Senior Asst Surgn with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, Second class Asst Surgn W P B Hart to be first class Asst Surgn; Third class Asst Surgn C H A Alderton to be second class Asst Surgn, with effect from the 13th July 1898, consequent on the death of Senior Asst Surgn and Honorary Surgn Lieut H H Miles

Third class Asst Surgn W H Passanha to be second class Asst Surgn from 7th Aug 1898, consequent on the death of first class Asst Surgn E Isaac,

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Sub-Condr C H Knight, employed in the office of the Depy Adjt Genl, Bombay Command, to be Condr, with effect from the 2nd Nov 1898.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Condr R W MacAlister to be Depy Asst Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval, with effect from the 1st Sept, 1898, to fill an existing vacancy.

THE *Dublin Evening Mail* has been investigating the succession to the Earldom of Milltown in the peerage of Ireland, which has been unfulfilled since the death of the seventh earl in 1891. There are at present two claimants to the earldom, but as there are no estates to be secured the claims have not been prosecuted. The claimant, it appears, who can, if he wishes, establish his right, is John Leeson, a son of John Lowther Leeson, who was a descendant of the third son of the second earl. John Leeson is, or was, employed on a railway in India, where he has spent all his life. He is a widower with two daughters, and is nearly seventy years of age; but he has made no effort to establish his claim. There is another claimant who would succeed in the event of the death of John Leeson without male issue—namely, Robert Leeson, who has had a varied and adventurous career. He was originally a medical student in Dublin, but joined the Army, serving with a Scotch regiment for several years. After that he worked at various occupations, and is stated to be at present an assistant in the establishment of a veterinary surgeon in Liverpool. He is nearly sixty, is married, and has two daughters. In the event of the death of Robert Leeson, Mr. Leeson, a clerk in the Bank of Ireland, in Dublin, would become an eligible claimant to the earldom.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

IT is a little difficult to see the advantage of having blank ammunition made up with smokeless powder for field-days. It is quite true that in future wars we shall probably be opposed to troops who use smokeless powder, and that therefore we should realise the difficulties which smokeless powder will bring upon us. But, in war, the rain of bullets which follows the noise of a volley would probably give a fair indication of where the enemy was, and at all events show whom he was firing at. To ignore these indications would be death. But in a field-day where there is a good deal of noise going on all round, it is very diffiult to place the origin of a volley by sound, and if there is no smoke it becomes especially difficult to say at whom the volley is aimed. If the firers keep, as they should, well concealed, how can anyone discover the direction in which they are firing? As a result troops and possibly umpires with them will often pass well within range of an enemy who may be enfilading them whilst the troops passing have no knowledge of their danger, and before it can be impressed upon them they may have passed into another phase of the battle, and have got into a position which they had no business to reach. It is a case in which realism fails to be realistic. The smokeless powder is the same as would be used in war, but the indication of direction given by bullets is wanting. While it is difficult to understand the advantage of smokeless blank ammunition, there is no difficulty in undertanding the disadvantage.

The first wire-wound gun ordered by the United States is expected to be delivered at the proving ground at Sandy Hook, New York Harbour, some time in October. This gun will be of 10 inches bore, 45 calibres in length, and will weigh 30 tons. The contract specifies a normal initial velocity of 2,600 feet per second, or 300 feet per second more than that required for any hooped gun now in the United States service. J. H. Brown, the inventor of this type of gun, is confident that it will stand a charge sufficient to raise the muzzle-velocity to 2,988 feet per second without material injury to its structure. From official experiments already made at the Sandy Hook proving grounds with an experimental 5-inch Brown gun, this initial velocity appears not only possible, but probable. These tests were made in December 1893, and again in May 1896, the first of the trials giving velocities of 3,194, 3,090 and 3.088 feet per second, with average pressures of 65,000,56,000 and 53,500 pounds per square inch, respectively. The difficulty with such velocities seems to lie not so much in the strength of the wire-wound gun as in the erosive action of all powders, though particularly the smokeless variety, on the rifling of the gun when high pressures are unavoidably employed.—

It was remarked of the operations of Captain Gerard's cyclist company attached to General de Boysson's cavalry division during the French manœuvres on the Loire that the ready portability of the machine contributed much to its value. The company travelled by rail from St. Quentin to Jalligny (Allier) to join the head-quarters, and the sixty machines were transported in one railway van, in which the baggage of sixty officers and men was also carried. Indeed, if a second floor had been put in the van for the storing of two tiers of machines, as many as 144 bicycles might have been carried. If this number of ordinary machines had been transported, remarks the "Revue du Cercle Militaire," which gives these facts, six such vans would have been required. At the manœuvres, too, during which the company was greatly applauded for its services, the easy storage of the cycles was found a matter of much convenience and, as the "Revue" points out, these details are not without importance, especially when we remember at the outbreak of hostilities that railway lines are choked with the congestion of urgent traffic, and every van is then of value.

In is well known that Spanish soldiers in Cuba were poor marksmen, but great surprise has been expressed at the remarkable lack of execution which characterised their fire at Guantanamo and Santiago, and an officer of the United States gunboat "Montgomery" has been able to throw some light on the matter. He visited the "Maria Teresa" after the destruction of Cervera's fleet in search of souvenirs. He found a large number of Mauser cartridges in groups of five ready to go into the Magazines of the guns, and, if the entire Spanish army and navy were equipped with that kind of ammunition, both Cervera and Toral were amply justified in surrendering when they did. The cartridges consisted of a metal shell loaded with hair and a sprinkling of powder. The bullet was of neither brass nor lead, but of wood. Some army contractor had imposed on the ordnance bureau of the Spanish navy, but to what extent the wooden Mauser bullets were used will probable never be known.

Owing to the difficulty which has arisen with France upon the question of Fashoda we have heard a great deal of the activity at French ports. Much activity undoubtedly prevails, but though it has probably been accelerated, it is not new. Recently, for example, there were 1,000 men employed upon the completion of the battleship *Iena*, lately launched at Brest, and the changes made in the squadrons have thrown a great deal of work upon the ports. The *Temps* remarks that there will be no need to wonder at activity when it is known that by January 1 next M. Lockroy has planned to have all preparations made for extremely rapid mobilisation at the ports, while the D'Entrecasteaux Pascal and Descartes are being fitted for the Far East to relieve the old vessels still on that station. According to this view the activity, though great, is normal, and, resulting from measures taken some months ago. At the same time the *Temps* admits that the present position of political affairs must exercise an influence in the direction of greater vigilance, and at the same time of an activity which it would be inexcusable not to apply to the placing of the squadrons and ports in a proper state. This is, of course true.

The Italian shipbuilding programme, which was to have covered a period of eight years, and would have involved an expenditure of 540,000,000 lire, has been abondoned. The financial situation of the country did not justify so considerable a scheme, and the proposal met with great opposition from the Opposition press. Heavy charges have been thrown upon the exchequer through the expenditure caused in repressing the disturbances in the spring, and Admiral Palumbo has consented to postpone his programme until a more favourable opportunity thus averting a ministerial crisis. It is believed, however, that the Minister of the Treasury has consented to an increase of the credit for naval construction on the estimates of the year to a some between 26,000,000 and 30,000,000 lire. The Italian papers are full of a scheme for making up the deficit by the imposition of a tax for exemption for military service.

The armoured cruiser, which has long been in hand at Trieste under the designation of "D," has been launched, and has received the name of "Kaiser Carl VI." in honour of the far-seeing ruler who did so much to develop the trade and shipping of the Monarchy. The new ship is of the "Maria Teresa" class enlarged. She displaces 6,250 tons, and is 376ft. 6in. long, with 56ft. beam and 20ft. 4in. draught. The side armour has a maximum thickness of 10·6in., the plating of the turrets of 9·8in., and the deck of 1·5in., all Harveyed steel. The armament comprises two 9.4in. guns in barbettes, and eight 5·9in. and eighteen 1·8in. quick-firers, besides two machine guns. There are also four torpedo-tubes. The engines are of 12,300 horse-power, and are intended for a speed of twenty knots. The bunker capacity of 800 tons, is greater than in any other vessel of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. The cruiser has beed built entirely of native material.

General Wade reports to the Government at Washington that 6,000 Spanish troops have already left Cuba, and that the Spanish authorities have arranged for the enbarkation of 40,000 more in the near future. In view of Spain's limited resources, this progress with the work of evacuation is regarded as, on the whole, reasonable. While permitting the presence of Spanish troops in the island after December 1, the United States Government adheres, however, to its resolution to complete the taking over of the civil establishment by that date.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
Beware of Substitutes.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

SORE THROAT.
"You cannot do better than gargle with Condy's Fluid."
SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D.,
Physician to the late Emperor of Germany.
Gargle with Condy's Fluid
Sold by all Chemists.
ALL SUBSTITUTES ARE INFERIOR.
Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

van Houten's Cocoa
PURE SOLUBLE
Stimulating—Nutritive—Exquisite in Flavour.
Be sure you try VAN HOUTEN'S Chocolate for Eating. [14

THE BEST REFRESHER IN INDIA.
TENNENT'S
J. & R. TENNENT'S Wellpark Brewery Glasgow TRADE MARK T J. & R. Tennent BREWED IN SCOTLAND PILSENER BEER
Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -
Per Case of 8 doz. Pints— - Rs. 31.0 -
LIBERAL DISCOUNT to PURCHASERS of FIVE CASES and UPWARDS.
PILSENER BEER
AGENTS: *Calcutta, Bombay, & Karachi*— TURNER, MORRISON & Co. *Madras* . . . . SPENCER & Co. *Rangoon* . . . . A. SCOTT & Co.

OF
ALL MERCHANTS.
Facsimile of Label.
AGENTS:
TURNER MORRISON & Co. BOMBAY.

FREEMAN'S
ORIGINAL
CHLORODYNE.
TRADE MARK
None genuine without the "Elephant" Trade Mark.
Held in highest estimation for more than half a century.
CURES DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
NEURALGIA, AGUE, COLDS, DENGUE FEVER.
REJECT SUBSTITUTES.

EPPS'S COCOA
Possesses the following Distinctive Merits
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
Sold only in ½ lb. and 1 lb.
Prepared by JAMES EPPS & Co. Homœopathic Chemists London, England.
EPPS'S COCOA.

For Constipation and Biliousness
LAXATIVE FRUIT JULIEN PURGATIVE
A nice and safe remedy for ladies and children to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures habitual constipation, offensive breath and sick-headache.
JULIEN, 8, rue Vivienne, PARIS

BETTER THAN COPAIBA!!
MATICO
GRIMAULT & Co. CHEMISTS, PARIS
Renowned Physicians prescribe Grimault's Matico as the most active and at the same time the most innoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Discharges. The Capsules, unlike Copaiba, do not cause eruptions on the skin or produce nausea.
MATICO INJECTION is used in recent
MATICO CAPSULES in the more chronic cases

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbage
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days, by these celebrate Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by a Stores throughout India.

GOLD & Co.'s
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND,
WROUGHT IRON HINGES
ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.
SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

BABES
THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER
Made From
ROBINSON'S
PATENT
BARLEY

DINNEFORD'S
THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.
THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.
DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA MAGNESIA
SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.
N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins.
6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

"G.B." FOR DIABETES. FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
DIABETES
FOR RHEUMATISM. FOR GOUT.
WHISKY.
Sold by all leading Merchants in India.
HIGHEST MEDICAL ANALYSES AND TESTIMONIALS.
Post Free of the Sole Proprietors,
BACK & Co., DEVONSHIRE SQUARE,

GOLD MEDAL, Health Exhibition, London.
Benger's Food
FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.
Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.
From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."
An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."
BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
BATHGATE & Co. Calcutta.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-84, open to all Countries
REGISTERED DR LALOR'S TRADE MARK.
PHOSPHODYNE
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.
For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.
Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.
Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. AND 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT
ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION
For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts. Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.
Bottles, 1s., 2s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d. Jars, 10s. 6d., 20s.

IT I WILL HAVE OR I WILL HAVE NONE!

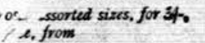
ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION 8½d.
FOR SPRAINS
RHEUMATISM
LUMBAGO.
BRUISES.
CHEST COLDS.
Prepared only BY ELLIMAN SONS & Co.
SLOUGH. ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

INVALUABLE AT ALL TIMES—WET OR SHINE.
N & C RAINCOAT
("Parramus" Proof).
Not merely Shower Proof, but Proof against the Heaviest Rain.
LIGHT IN WEIGHT!
SMART IN APPEARANCE!
MODERATE IN PRICE!
TEST — A garden Hose turned on to simulate a heavy shower of rain may be played on the cloth for an hour or more without penetrating it.
DURABILITY — The Rainproof quality is permanent, and will last as long as the garment lasts.
HEALTHINESS — Perspiration will not condense on the inside, as so frequently occurs in opaque Waterproof Garments, and which is a prolific source of Chills, Rheumatism, &c.
HOT CLIMATES — Heat improves the rainproof quality
To be obtained through all leading Storekeepers, &c., either as coats ready-made, or the material in the piece.
Patterns, prices, and designs on application.
NICHOLSON & Co., Cheetham, Manchester, and at 21, Golden Square, London, W,
Insist on N & C "Parramus" Proof—the Original—and avoid spurious imitations which lead to disappointment.

THE CELEBRATED "LYNX"
POCKET FIELD GLASSES,

Rs. 25.
These widely-known Binocular Field and Race Glasses are achromatic, and in finish, power, and sharpness of definition excel those of all other makers at the same price. A quantity of cheap showy rubbish is sent out to India, and doubtless finds a market, but the "Lynx" is a good useful Glass, and measures only 4 3/16 inches by 2¾ inches.
LAWRENCE & MAYO.
OFFICES IN INDIA:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES:
67 and 69 Chancery Lane, London.
Price Lists Free.



Do your HARNESS & BELT Repairs
WITH
Thomson's Slotted Rivets.
NO need to send out your Harness, Belts, &c., that are constantly in need of repairs it means loss of time in sending and waiting when you can do the job yourself.
No hole required to be punched; simply drive Rivet as you would a tack, and clinch. Try them.
From all Iron mongers and Stores in India.
If unobtainable, a gross assorted sizes, for 3/-, post free, from
BIFURCATED RIVET CO., Ltd., 10, Wool Exchange, London. England.
Agents Wanted.
Stocked by H. H. VAISHY & Co, Indian Star Co-operative Society AHMEDABAD.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S

CHLORODYNE,

COUGHS, COLDS
ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS

DR. J COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (late Army Medical Staff) DISCOVERED a REMEDY to denote which he coined the word CHLORODYNE. Dr. Browne is the SOLE INVENTOR, and as the composition of Chlorodyne cannot possibly be discovered by Analysis (organic substances defying elimination), and since the formula has never been published, it is evident that any statement to the effect that a compound is identical with Dr. Browne's Chlorodyne *must be false.*

This caution is necessary, as many persons deceive purchasers by false representations.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.—Vice Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to.—See *The Times* July 13, 1864.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in

NEURALGIA, GOUT. CANCER, TOOTHACHE RHEUMATISM.

IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR
DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA

GENERAL BOARD of HEALTH, London, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBBON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep, WITHOUT HEADACHE, and invigorates the nervous system when exhausted.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cut short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The IMMENSE SALE of this REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. Be careful to observe Trade Mark. Of all Chemists 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d. *SOLE MANUFACTURER—*

J T Davenport 33, Great Russell Street
London. W C.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RETAINS ITS PROPERTIES FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME, AND IS ADAPTED FOR USE IN ALL CLIMATES.

MELLIN'S FOOD for Infants and Invalids may be obtained of all Dealers throughout India.

Samples and Directions, for use, printed in Native Languages, together with a work on the "Care of Infants in India," can be had on application to:—

BOMBAY—Latham, Abercrombie & Co. CALCUTTA—Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. MADRAS—Oakes & Co, KURRACHEE—H. J. Rustomjee & Co. RANGOON—Latham, Black & Co.

MELLIN'S FOOD COMPANY FOR INDIA, LTD., PECKHAM, LONDON

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.
Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,
Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,
Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,
Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."

Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR HARFORD & Co., Limited, 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THE BOONS AND BLESSINGS

Recommended by 3007 Newspapers.

"They are a Treasure."
Standard

Sold by all Stationers.

"The Waverley Pen is a Treasure."
Standard

"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen."
Court Journal.

"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value
Engineer

They come as a boon and a blessing to men.
The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen.

MACNIVEN & CAMERON LTD., WAVERLEY WORKS EDINBURGH.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD.

GOLD MEDAL CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1883-84.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON" They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the Best Cognac Brand and guaranteed be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

LABORATORY, ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION,
March 18th, 1878.

To R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

This is to certify that I have carefully Analysed a sample of the "CARLTON WHISKEY" I find it to be a very old and pure Spirit, perfectly free from Fusil Oil, or any other deleterious substance. In my opinion this Whiskey is of a very high character,

EDWARD V. GARDNER, F.A.S., M.S.A.,
Professor of Chemistry.
Berner's College,
London.

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & COS. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKEYS, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

Sold Everywhere, Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.
Shipper: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants London.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

1898 SEASONS NOVELTIES

SUITABLE FOR PRIZES OR PRESENTS.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass Bottles, Rs. 58.

Finest Quality Electro Plate Cut Glass, R. 28.

Plated Mounts, Oak Frame, Patent Lock, Rs. 52.

Patent Table Egg Boiler, Electro Plate. Rs. 60.

Hall Marked, Silver Mount, New Pattern, Rs. 8.

Toast Racks, in great variety, Finest Electro, Rs. 21.

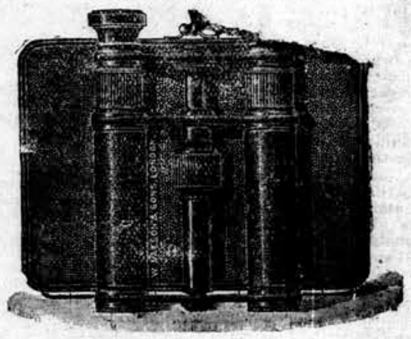
Gun Metal Cigarette case. Complete in Leather Covered Case, Rs. 22.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs 3-8.

Solid Silver Mounted, Rs. 11, 7½ Inches High.

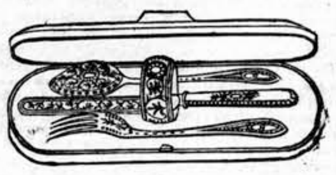
Electro Plated Crumb Brush and Tray. Finest Quality Rs. 26, complete.

Solid Silver Fine Steel. Rs. 15.



High Grade Binoculars, will pack into Cigarcase. Achromatic Lenses, Rs. 110.

Finest Electro Plated Butter Knife, Rs. 3-8.



Knife, Fork, Spoon and Ring, complete, in case, Rs. 20.

3 Goblets and Flask. Large Size, Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, complete in Leather Case, with sling, Rs. 70.

Biscuit Box, Fine Electro Plate, Rs. 18-8.

Leather Purse, with Ladies' Oxidized Gunmetal Watch, complete Rs. 25.

Electro Plate, Nickel Silver, ½ Pint, Pint, Quart, Rs. 12. Rs. 18. Rs. 35.

Electro Plated Egg Cruet. Gilt Bowls, Very Pretty, Rs. 18.

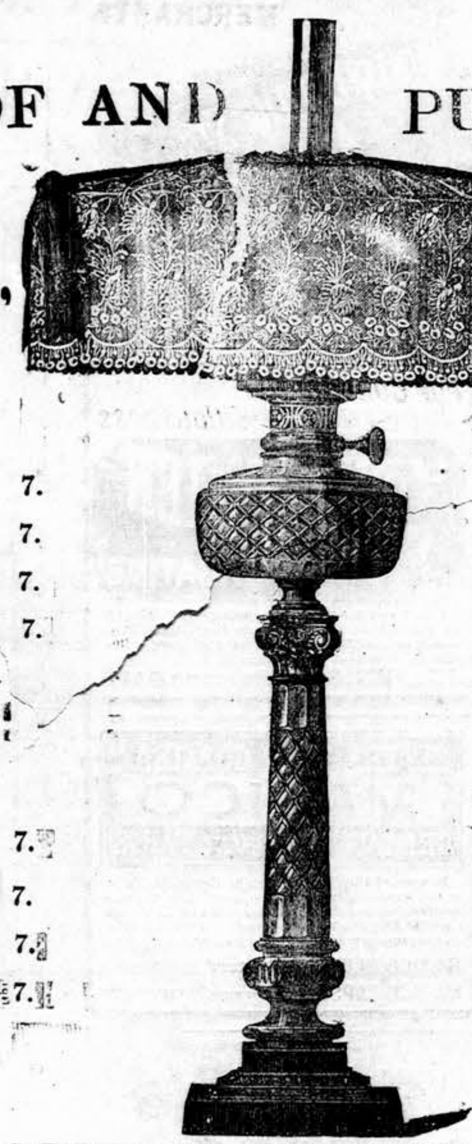
MARCKS & CO., LD..

BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW LAMPS! NEW LANTERNS!

STORMPROOF AND PUNKAHPROOF.

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.



NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW ~~CATALOGUE No.~~ 7.

JUST READY.
COMPLETE SURPRISE FOR EVERYBODY.
OVER HUNDRED NEW DESIGNS.
LATEST IMPROVEMENTS IN BURNERS

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.
NEW CATALOGUE No. 7.

NEW IMPROVED DOMESTIC LANTERN.
NEW IMPROVED ENGLISH CAMP LANTERN.
NEW TELESCOPIC FLOOR LAMPS.
NEW SELECTION OF ETAGERE TABLES

NEW CATALOGUE No. 7 AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST
SENT POST FREE TO THE MOFUSSIL ON APPLICATION.

R. DITMAR,
LAMP WAREHOUSE,
69, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

An Unequal Struggle

is maintained between the healing forces of Nature and the inroads of a hurt, cut, burn or bruise, until the pain has been removed. A hurt of any kind heals quicker if the pain is soothed. The torture of the pain produces inflammation, which retards healing. The instant application of

Little's Oriental Balm

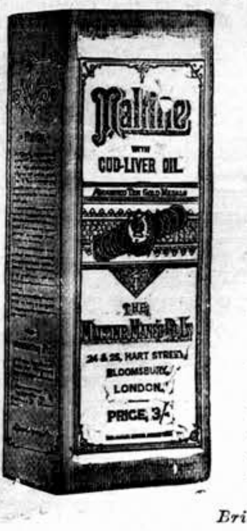
to any burn, scald, cut, or bruise, will allay all pain, and hasten a cure. This remedy should be in every household medicine chest. You should never run the risk of being without it. It will cure in every case where pain is present. It is invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia and headache.

The price is but 1 Re. a bottle.

It can be had of all chemists and patent medicine venders all over the civilized world.

Agents for Bombay.—KEMP & Co., Ld.

YOU CAN TAKE



MALTINE with Cod Liver Oil when all other forms of the Oil disagree.

It is so palatable and digestible that "Patients unable to tolerate the purest and most, carefully prepared cod liver oil can readily digest and assimilate it when combined with Maltine."

British Medical Journal.

EDWARDS'

HARLENE FOR THE HAIR

THE GREAT
HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.

Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning Grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.

For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.

"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

SKEEVIT

THIS is a pleasantly perfumed preparation which prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous insects,

It also cures prickly heat.

In Glass bottles suitable for pocket at 1/- and in 2 oz. Stoppered bottles at 2/- and 5 oz. 4/6.

Prepared by H. C. Stephens, Aldersgate St., London.
Also Manufacturer of Stephens Inks.

---

for Ladies Apiol & Steel Pills

A REMEDY FOR ALL IRREGULARITIES.
Superseding Bitter Apple, Pil Cochia, Pennyroyal, &c
Price 5/- post free. Obtainable from
MARTIN, Pharmaceutical Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON.
AGENTS, TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY.

Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the "Bombay Gazette" Offices at No. 29, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and printed at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs, KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.